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CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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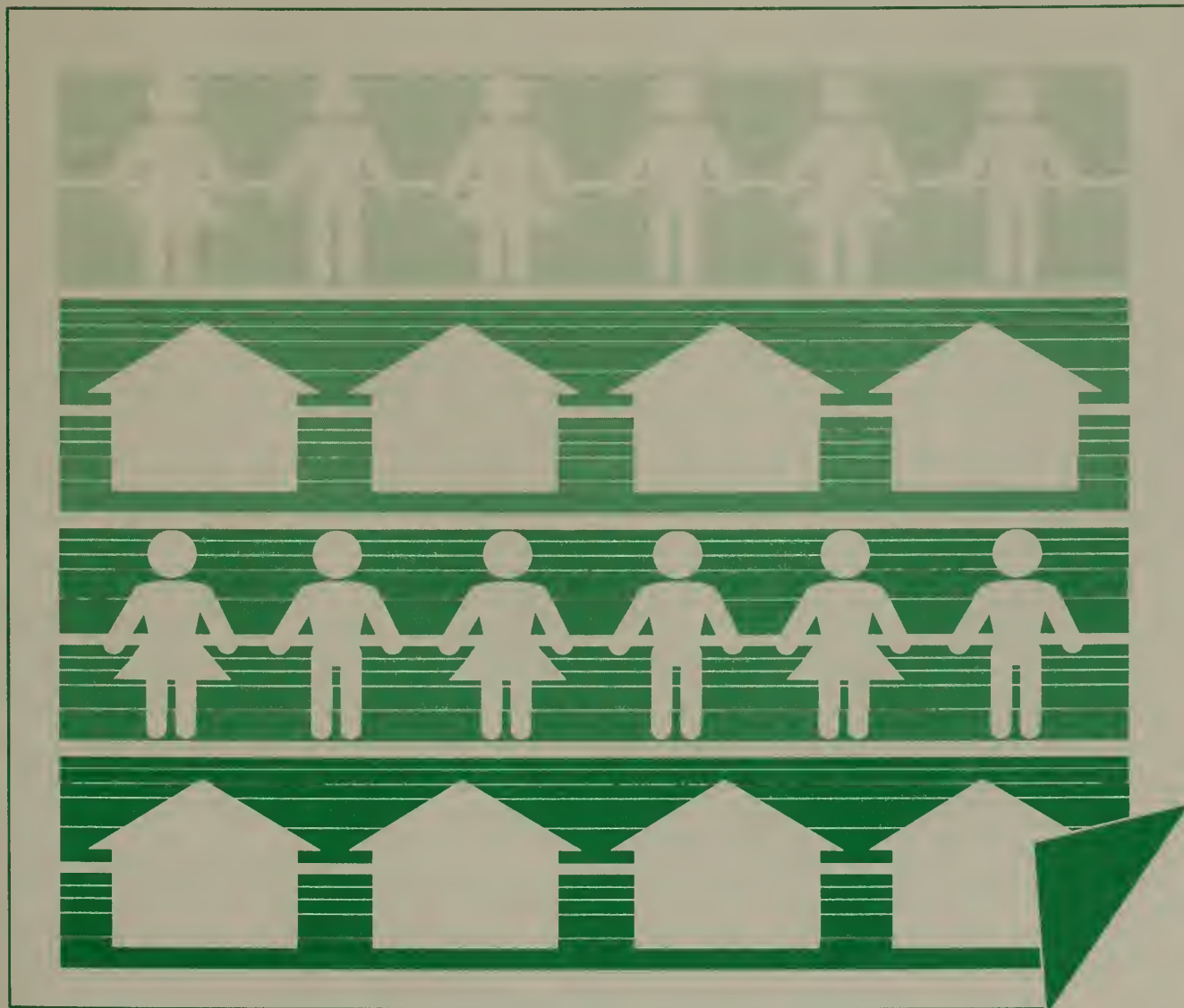
CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA (Part)

Caguas, PR PMSA



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1990 CPH-3-295A

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA (Part)

Caguas, PR PMSA

Issued September 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**





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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects for the Total Population and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English	3
Class of worker	4
Disability	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship	1
Income in 1989	5
Industry	4
Journey to work	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status	1
Means of transportation to work	3
Occupation	4
Place of birth	3
Place of work	3
Poverty status in 1989	5
Residence in 1985	3
School enrollment and type of school	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989	4
Workers in family in 1989	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning	6
Bathrooms	6
Bedrooms	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium	2
Contract rent	2
Cooking fuel	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room	2
Plumbing facilities	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal	6
Source of water	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure.....	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater	6
Units in structure	2
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	6
Vacancy characteristics	2
Value	2
Vehicles available	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built	6
LAND AREA	1

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more

lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in Puerto Rico is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title			
Table 87. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total population 10 years and over, 1990			Total population 10 years and over, 1990			
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Housing Unit Counts report. The information for all States and Puerto Rico appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a municipio subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one municipio subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by municipio, metropolitan area, or voting district.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages. Census questionnaires were available in Spanish and in English. Respondent instructions

explaining how to complete the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only; no respondent instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaires.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed

reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

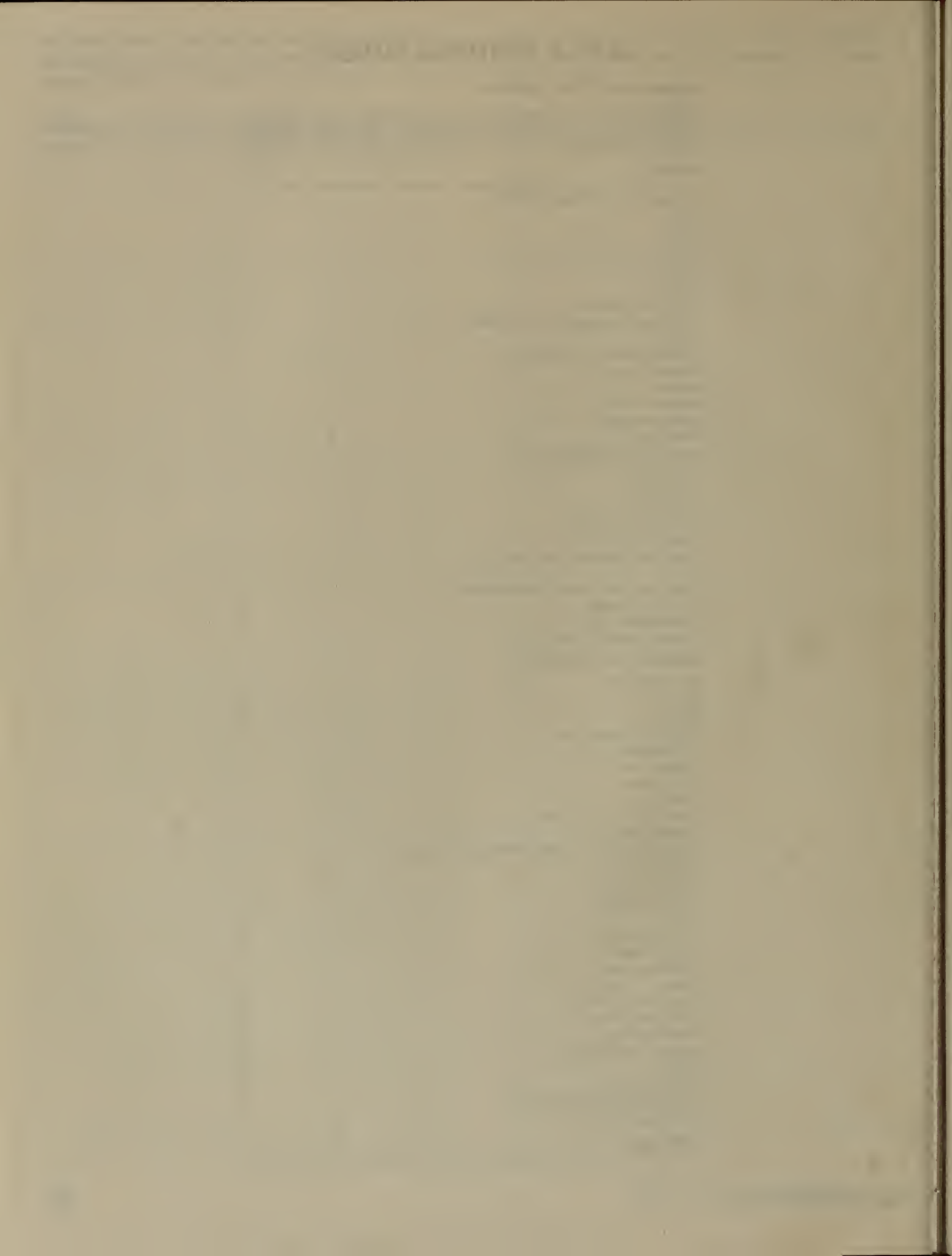
Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. Tables 1 through 2 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 3 through 7 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English.....	3
Class of worker.....	4
Disability.....	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship.....	1
Income in 1989.....	5
Industry.....	4
Journey to work.....	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status.....	1
Means of transportation to work.....	3
Occupation.....	4
Place of birth.....	3
Place of work.....	3
Poverty status in 1989.....	5
Residence in 1985.....	3
School enrollment and type of school.....	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989.....	4
Workers in family in 1989.....	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning.....	6
Bathrooms.....	6
Bedrooms.....	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium.....	2
Contract rent.....	2
Cooking fuel.....	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989.....	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room.....	2
Plumbing facilities.....	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal.....	6
Source of water.....	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure.....	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater.....	6
Units in structure.....	2
Vacancy characteristics.....	2
Value.....	2
Vehicles available.....	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built.....	6
LAND AREA	1



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Table 1 presents data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and table 2 shows 100-percent housing data. Tables 3 through 5 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 6 and 7 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents.

User Note 5

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, and marital status).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 6

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences

also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B.

User Note 7

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, and block groups. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, sex, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will

be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, and sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 8

The procedures used to classify persons by employment status in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico differed from those used for the United States in the handling of responses concerning layoff status. A significant number of persons in Puerto Rico who are classified as "not in labor force" would have been incorrectly classified as "unemployed" if the classification procedures for Puerto Rico had been identical to those for the United States.

CAGUAS, PR PMSA

User Note 1

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that certain units were incorrectly classified as mobile homes rather than single family or multi-family units. Accordingly, caution should be exercised in using the data for mobile homes.

User Note 2

Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

CAGUAS, PR PMSA

User Note 1

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 13—Ceiba Municipio, Naguabo Municipio

Area 20—Guayama Municipio, Yabucoa Municipio

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont			126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA		
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA			236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
		191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA			240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
		196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA				New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
		206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
		211	Lima, OH MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			254	Panama City, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
			Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA		Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
		215D		259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA			259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA			263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
		222	Mansfield, OH MSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA				
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	225	Medford, OR MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		
			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA			336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		
292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA		
		316	Syracuse, NY MSA		

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
AGUAS BUENAS MUNICIPIO, PR¹	
CAGUAS MUNICIPIO, PR	
2003.01 -----	2003 (pt.)
2003.02 -----	2003 (pt.)
2008 -----	2008
2017 -----	2017 (pt.)
2017 -----	2017 (pt.)
2024.01 -----	2024 (pt.)
2024.02 -----	2024 (pt.)

CAYEY MUNICIPIO, PR¹

CIDRA MUNICIPIO, PR¹

GURABO MUNICIPIO, PR

2101.98 ----- 2101

SAN LORENZO MUNICIPIO, PR²

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

²Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
AGUAS BUENAS MUNICIPIO, PR ¹	
CAGUAS MUNICIPIO, PR	
2003 -----	2003.01
	2003.02
2008 -----	2008 (pt.)
2017 -----	2008 (pt.)
	2017
2024 -----	2024.01
	2024.02

CAYEY MUNICIPIO, PR¹

CIDRA MUNICIPIO, PR¹

GURABO MUNICIPIO, PR

2101 ----- 2101.98

SAN LORENZO MUNICIPIO, PR²

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.
²Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

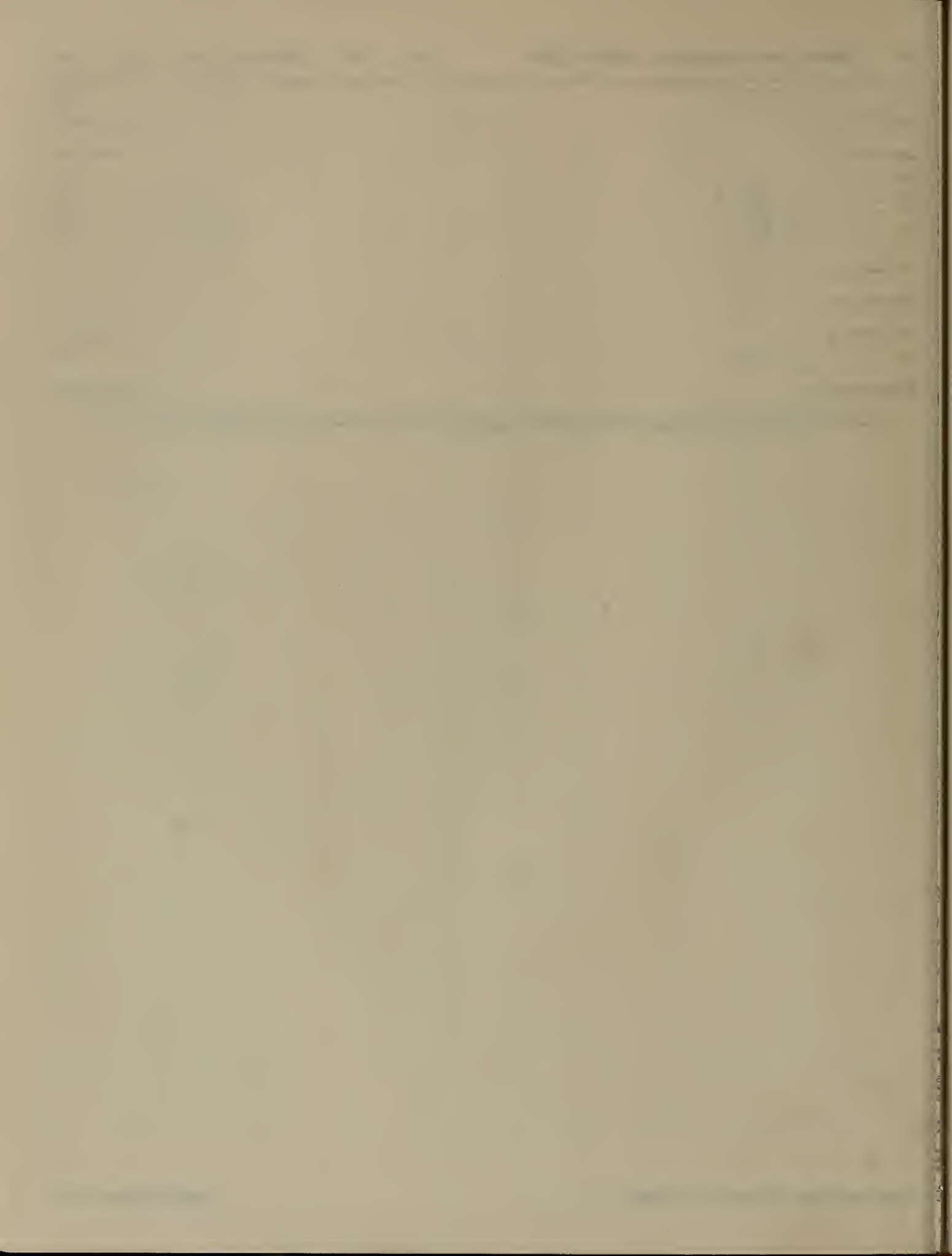


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	San Juan-- Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenas Municipio	Caguas Municipio		Coyey Municipio		Cidra Municipi- cipio	Gurabo Municipi- cipio	San Lorenzo Municipio
				Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Coyey zona urbana			
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 637.6	668.9	79.2	152.0	28.5	134.4	6.8	93.5	72.1	137.7
Square miles	1 018.4	258.2	30.6	58.7	11.0	51.9	2.6	36.1	27.8	53.2
AGE										
All persons	1 994 002	304 925	25 424	133 447	92 429	46 553	23 332	35 601	28 737	35 163
Under 5 years	166 816	26 088	2 256	11 087	7 324	3 931	1 881	3 322	2 470	3 022
5 to 9 years	173 315	27 935	2 453	11 648	7 790	4 180	2 005	3 668	2 590	3 396
10 to 14 years	184 197	29 683	2 730	12 386	8 442	4 549	2 058	3 771	2 743	3 504
15 to 19 years	177 918	28 609	2 459	12 495	8 664	4 446	2 205	3 475	2 544	3 190
20 to 24 years	163 150	25 629	2 030	10 932	7 580	4 373	2 345	2 983	2 380	2 931
25 to 34 years	307 588	47 024	3 960	20 451	13 656	6 999	3 337	5 670	4 519	5 425
35 to 44 years	267 023	40 414	3 315	17 963	12 344	5 883	2 675	4 726	3 996	4 531
45 to 54 years	206 826	30 466	2 464	14 245	10 312	4 407	2 195	3 149	2 918	3 283
55 to 64 years	156 678	21 719	1 685	10 240	7 603	3 240	1 881	2 027	2 045	2 482
65 to 74 years	113 336	15 769	1 137	7 006	5 118	2 602	1 558	1 639	1 501	1 884
75 to 84 years	59 122	8 740	735	3 754	2 710	1 432	871	902	768	1 149
85 years and over	18 033	2 849	200	1 240	886	511	321	269	263	366
3 and 4 years	65 992	10 488	899	4 458	2 907	1 574	742	1 322	978	1 257
16 years and over	1 433 032	215 366	17 468	95 700	67 024	33 085	17 018	24 126	20 407	24 580
18 years and over	1 362 671	204 015	16 503	90 662	63 553	31 436	16 250	22 707	19 397	23 310
21 years and over	1 258 110	187 267	15 083	83 584	58 623	28 501	14 661	20 727	17 897	21 475
60 years and over	264 510	37 431	2 868	16 636	12 141	6 098	3 650	3 768	3 432	4 629
62 years and over	234 982	33 498	2 563	14 815	10 789	5 505	3 309	3 372	3 081	4 162
Median	29.1	27.9	26.8	28.8	29.5	27.4	28.3	26.0	28.5	27.8
Female	1 036 680	156 258	12 813	69 589	49 187	23 769	12 355	17 781	14 540	17 766
Under 5 years	81 848	12 660	1 145	5 393	3 531	1 867	877	1 586	1 212	1 457
5 to 9 years	85 051	13 612	1 170	5 682	3 825	2 012	978	1 778	1 278	1 692
10 to 14 years	90 784	14 566	1 338	6 153	4 190	2 259	1 030	1 796	1 327	1 693
15 to 19 years	88 287	14 221	1 220	6 137	4 302	2 344	1 223	1 722	1 233	1 565
20 to 24 years	83 560	13 125	1 046	5 657	3 928	2 247	1 270	1 486	1 215	1 474
25 to 34 years	162 810	24 676	2 035	10 955	7 482	3 566	1 757	2 936	2 380	2 804
35 to 44 years	144 146	21 380	1 715	9 742	6 929	3 041	1 411	2 410	2 145	2 327
45 to 54 years	110 185	15 995	1 278	7 712	5 774	2 261	1 197	1 605	1 451	1 688
55 to 64 years	84 503	11 522	822	5 537	4 217	1 760	1 083	1 060	1 035	1 308
65 to 74 years	61 509	8 236	574	3 781	2 861	1 348	830	820	750	963
75 to 84 years	33 223	4 696	365	2 132	1 624	780	504	450	364	605
85 years and over	10 774	1 569	105	708	524	284	195	132	150	190
3 and 4 years	32 305	5 122	444	2 213	1 422	758	356	631	478	598
16 years and over	760 755	112 553	8 902	51 109	36 754	17 229	9 284	12 268	10 459	12 586
18 years and over	726 109	106 929	8 423	48 605	34 995	16 404	8 890	11 556	9 971	11 970
21 years and over	673 467	98 444	7 709	45 069	32 533	14 783	7 953	10 585	9 229	11 069
60 years and over	145 439	19 869	1 444	9 142	6 936	3 275	2 064	1 895	1 709	2 404
62 years and over	129 500	17 781	1 282	8 166	6 188	2 949	1 857	1 691	1 544	2 149
Median	30.3	28.9	27.2	30.1	31.2	28.0	29.4	26.7	29.1	28.5
Male	957 322	148 667	12 611	63 858	43 242	22 784	10 977	17 820	14 197	17 397
Median age	27.7	26.9	26.4	27.4	27.4	26.6	27.1	25.2	27.7	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 994 002	304 925	25 424	133 447	92 429	46 553	23 332	35 601	28 737	35 163
In households	1 972 497	303 237	25 310	132 834	92 089	46 008	23 119	35 505	28 488	35 092
Householder	608 322	89 344	7 096	40 104	28 491	13 742	7 311	9 765	8 421	10 216
Family householder	508 664	77 445	6 211	34 767	24 507	11 535	5 839	8 708	7 412	8 812
Nonfamily householder	99 658	11 899	885	5 337	3 984	2 207	1 472	1 057	1 009	1 404
Living alone	91 175	10 996	829	4 959	3 675	1 923	1 223	997	952	1 336
Spouse	359 097	56 538	4 757	24 744	16 802	8 206	3 759	6 731	5 590	6 510
Child	814 740	131 567	11 636	56 371	38 465	19 552	9 242	16 487	11 890	15 631
Other relatives	158 914	21 832	1 562	10 030	7 152	3 408	1 914	2 168	2 274	2 390
Nonrelatives	31 424	3 956	259	1 585	1 179	1 100	893	354	313	345
Institutionalized persons	11 678	982	75	347	203	345	31	84	95	36
Other persons in group quarters	9 827	706	39	266	137	200	182	12	154	35
Persons per household	3.24	3.39	3.57	3.31	3.23	3.35	3.16	3.64	3.38	3.44
Persons per family	3.62	3.71	3.89	3.62	3.55	3.70	3.55	3.92	3.67	3.78
Persons 65 years and over	190 491	27 358	2 072	12 000	8 714	4 545	2 750	2 810	2 532	3 399
In households	186 391	26 899	2 015	11 727	8 556	4 513	2 719	2 781	2 494	3 369
Householder	120 712	17 558	1 341	7 530	5 464	3 024	1 889	1 778	1 615	2 270
Nonfamily householder	37 145	5 019	378	2 123	1 655	1 006	697	456	446	610
Living alone	35 810	4 848	362	2 043	1 589	965	661	448	434	596
Spouse	37 046	5 363	415	2 307	1 638	849	479	571	510	711
Other relatives	26 332	3 695	237	1 770	1 364	588	313	398	345	357
Nonrelatives	2 301	283	22	120	90	52	38	34	24	31
Institutionalized persons	3 467	410	49	261	151	28	27	21	21	30
Other persons in group quarters	633	49	8	12	7	4	4	8	17	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	508 664	77 445	6 211	34 767	24 507	11 535	5 839	8 708	7 412	8 812
With own children under 18 years	274 769	44 177	3 752	19 219	13 217	6 589	3 049	5 566	4 065	4 986
Number of own children under 18 years	551 165	89 612	8 056	37 905	25 577	13 318	6 049	11 699	8 122	10 512
Married-couple families	359 097	56 538	4 757	24 744	16 802	8 206	3 759	6 731	5 590	6 510
With own children under 18 years	201 032	33 712	2 989	14 220	9 319	4 925	2 017	4 505	3 162	3 911
Number of own children under 18 years	406 497	69 143	6 501	28 284	18 140	10 048	4 008	9 567	6 391	8 352
Female householder, no husband present	123 989	16 936	1 136	8 360	6 112	2 646	1 716	1 507	1 454	1 833
With own children under 18 years	64 113	8 811	616	4 331	3 484	1 369	874	841	753	901
Number of own children under 18 years	125 774	17 064	1 227	8 281	6 614	2 647	1 721	1 666	1 435	1 808
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	690 677	105 799	8 825	45 965	31 232	16 262	7 918	12 219	10 211	12 317
Never married	215 383	32 986	2 851	14 292	9 733	5 187	2 627	3 754	2 913	3 989
Now married, except separated	402 558	62 551	5 216	27 215	18 471	9 309	4 292	7 385	6 280	7 146
Consensually married	32 601	5 437	442	2 167	1 344	959	431	772	434	663
Separated	16 779	2 579	186	997	595	495	258	346	254	301
Widowed	17 060	2 735	216	1 089	743	516	298	273	270	371
Divorced	38 897	4 948	356	2 372	1 690	755	443	461	494	510
Females 15 years and over	778 997	115 420	9 160	52 361	37 641	17 631	9 470	12 621	10 723	12 924
Never married	191 315	27 771	2 253	12 817	9 427	4 395	2 584	2 957	2 309	3 040
Now married, except separated	402 056	62 570	5 230	27 303	18 601	9 199	4 284	7 396	6 266	7 176
Consensually married	31 987	5 401	438	2 190	1 372	917	423	769	471	660
Separated	29 624	4 385	363	1 840	1 367	826	517	508	371	477
Widowed	74 631	10 716	734	5 036	3 835	1 801	1 141	982	884	1 279
Divorced	81 371	9 978	580	5 365	4 411	1 410	944	778	893	952

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguas Buenas Municipio					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	14.2	13.3	1.7	26.3	23.7	15.5	10.2	2.1	1.1	13.5
Square miles	5.5	5.1	.7	10.2	9.1	6.0	4.0	.8	.4	5.2
AGE										
All persons	3 818	5 518	3 884	4 736	7 468	9 119	7 334	5 009	3 931	5 782
Under 5 years	342	505	315	463	631	1 038	674	277	301	553
5 to 9 years	322	511	373	500	747	935	839	308	324	566
10 to 14 years	388	583	380	501	878	876	883	471	298	550
15 to 19 years	306	535	365	442	811	807	672	567	294	561
20 to 24 years	291	443	320	385	591	632	382	460	317	512
25 to 34 years	626	867	545	776	1 146	1 888	1 140	584	595	941
35 to 44 years	531	725	439	579	1 041	1 298	1 500	661	431	780
45 to 54 years	412	587	386	394	685	759	644	752	421	558
55 to 64 years	260	362	320	324	419	432	337	471	459	361
65 to 74 years	195	218	232	204	288	258	170	268	299	222
75 to 84 years	109	141	162	138	185	149	66	157	153	121
85 years and over	36	41	47	30	46	47	27	33	39	57
3 and 4 years	123	227	122	168	259	396	280	115	116	226
16 years and over	2 691	3 810	2 739	3 185	5 043	6 091	4 768	3 840	2 954	3 978
18 years and over	2 572	3 601	2 604	3 023	4 703	5 754	4 473	3 621	2 843	3 764
21 years and over	2 405	3 293	2 372	2 736	4 277	5 338	4 188	3 277	2 646	3 445
60 years and over	470	551	595	540	712	633	406	669	701	550
62 years and over	427	481	538	473	644	561	352	580	623	500
Median	28.8	27.1	28.0	25.8	25.6	26.6	27.7	31.8	31.5	26.4
Female	1 922	2 783	2 026	2 365	3 717	4 657	3 799	2 746	2 144	2 857
Under 5 years	168	262	168	226	321	476	317	139	150	268
5 to 9 years	169	224	166	246	365	463	416	157	157	293
10 to 14 years	192	298	184	245	419	440	446	222	148	270
15 to 19 years	151	269	164	237	399	390	339	285	148	251
20 to 24 years	156	220	168	210	292	320	217	233	175	269
25 to 34 years	319	443	297	394	582	1 001	639	346	325	474
35 to 44 years	253	378	243	304	537	719	801	388	238	386
45 to 54 years	224	317	209	181	347	388	314	424	258	279
55 to 64 years	118	180	173	152	199	233	163	284	261	172
65 to 74 years	98	102	133	99	142	126	89	150	166	110
75 to 84 years	58	68	94	57	88	72	41	99	97	53
85 years and over	16	22	27	14	26	29	17	19	21	32
3 and 4 years	55	112	62	84	131	191	127	60	57	110
16 years and over	1 354	1 943	1 472	1 603	2 530	3 195	2 537	2 176	1 661	1 971
18 years and over	1 289	1 843	1 416	1 521	2 354	3 033	2 381	2 065	1 601	1 876
21 years and over	1 215	1 686	1 291	1 362	2 155	2 829	2 237	1 890	1 504	1 717
60 years and over	238	265	342	247	352	322	217	396	405	268
62 years and over	218	230	305	217	312	285	194	347	355	237
Median	28.3	27.6	30.1	25.3	25.9	27.3	28.6	34.7	33.8	26.6
Male	1 896	2 735	1 858	2 371	3 751	4 462	3 535	2 263	1 787	2 925
Median age	29.2	26.5	25.8	26.3	25.2	25.4	26.3	27.9	29.6	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 818	5 518	3 884	4 736	7 468	9 119	7 334	5 009	3 931	5 782
In households	3 762	5 506	3 877	4 729	7 436	9 098	7 290	5 007	3 913	5 747
Householder	1 112	1 519	1 198	1 273	1 994	2 610	2 032	1 522	1 237	1 576
Family householder	935	1 371	996	1 114	1 795	2 368	1 911	1 357	1 068	1 414
Nonfamily householder	177	148	202	159	199	242	121	165	169	162
Living alone	165	138	192	141	193	228	114	158	153	151
Spouse	730	1 078	626	893	1 430	1 774	1 598	965	699	1 158
Child	1 593	2 493	1 690	2 279	3 581	3 986	3 340	2 138	1 554	2 686
Other relatives	276	369	299	227	391	659	281	349	369	279
Nonrelatives	51	47	64	57	40	69	39	33	54	48
Institutionalized persons	29	12	7	6	21	21	5	—	18	35
Other persons in group quarters	27	—	—	1	11	—	39	2	—	—
Persons per household	3.38	3.62	3.24	3.71	3.73	3.49	3.59	3.29	3.16	3.65
Persons per family	3.78	3.87	3.63	4.05	4.01	3.71	3.73	3.54	3.46	3.92
Persons 65 years and over	340	400	441	372	519	454	263	458	491	400
In households	313	390	436	372	504	444	255	458	477	369
Householder	206	258	298	242	372	286	139	277	306	234
Nonfamily householder	68	63	102	73	72	69	29	68	75	44
Living alone	63	60	98	70	71	66	29	67	70	42
Spouse	65	82	74	86	108	77	45	82	99	92
Other relatives	39	45	56	41	56	77	70	96	69	41
Nonrelatives	3	5	8	3	3	4	1	3	3	2
Institutionalized persons	20	10	5	—	14	10	5	—	14	31
Other persons in group quarters	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	935	1 371	996	1 114	1 795	2 368	1 911	1 357	1 068	1 414
With own children under 18 years	528	828	537	699	1 160	1 527	1 354	688	461	877
Number of own children under 18 years	1 090	1 711	1 531	1 586	2 538	3 025	2 739	1 255	924	1 857
Married-couple families	730	1 078	626	893	1 430	1 774	1 598	965	699	1 158
With own children under 18 years	429	677	349	576	958	1 200	1 153	512	282	733
Number of own children under 18 years	896	1 428	747	1 302	2 128	2 410	2 371	958	545	1 567
Female householder, no husband present	147	239	313	152	285	488	274	355	312	193
With own children under 18 years	73	126	163	86	168	283	179	165	154	106
Number of own children under 18 years	150	236	328	175	338	537	327	273	323	210
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 373	1 920	1 308	1 624	2 600	2 992	2 318	1 725	1 319	2 087
Never married	410	598	462	523	858	824	545	582	389	711
Now married, except separated	813	1 173	706	988	1 536	1 930	1 658	1 020	774	1 238
Consensually married	76	100	72	97	97	151	46	29	57	103
Separated	39	43	20	27	57	73	28	26	27	36
Widowed	48	30	47	41	50	48	25	25	30	41
Divorced	63	76	73	45	99	117	62	72	99	61
Females 15 years and over	1 393	1 999	1 508	1 648	2 612	3 278	2 620	2 228	1 689	2 026
Never married	324	471	376	436	646	690	555	627	442	487
Now married, except separated	813	1 176	708	992	1 541	1 942	1 668	1 037	783	1 246
Consensually married	77	102	69	93	97	151	52	32	61	101
Separated	55	87	65	68	88	127	53	42	69	58
Widowed	128	137	188	103	159	212	113	210	198	119
Divorced	73	128	171	49	159	307	231	312	197	116

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.9	11.0	12.5	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	.9	1.6
Square miles	1.5	4.2	4.8	.6	1.1	.7	.7	.8	.3	.6
AGE										
All persons	6 801	3 246	11 216	4 464	6 397	3 701	5 976	5 009	3 720	3 954
Under 5 years	500	292	1 133	497	601	218	510	277	218	268
5 to 9 years	578	323	1 144	494	770	254	518	308	215	271
10 to 14 years	747	316	1 037	468	798	351	469	471	241	329
15 to 19 years	736	275	939	399	565	455	468	567	340	381
20 to 24 years	518	196	843	273	303	279	465	460	362	332
25 to 34 years	985	552	2 185	889	1 012	455	906	584	505	585
35 to 44 years	1 024	497	1 641	734	1 369	518	732	661	377	529
45 to 54 years	720	284	907	366	533	593	547	752	545	515
55 to 64 years	456	215	643	206	256	285	619	471	519	371
65 to 74 years	337	165	440	85	135	169	448	268	261	204
75 to 84 years	143	93	230	41	39	96	206	157	108	139
85 years and over	57	38	74	12	16	28	88	33	29	30
3 and 4 years	197	121	480	190	251	72	214	115	74	110
16 years and over	4 811	2 243	7 704	2 914	4 077	2 795	4 378	3 840	2 990	2 992
18 years and over	4 501	2 131	7 326	2 746	3 833	2 599	4 193	3 621	2 860	2 838
21 years and over	4 129	1 991	6 819	2 542	3 602	2 361	3 933	3 277	2 620	2 625
60 years and over	732	398	1 048	214	295	408	1 043	669	629	519
62 years and over	660	349	953	189	254	356	935	580	537	457
Median	27.7	29.5	27.3	26.6	27.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	34.4	32.1
Female	3 583	1 618	5 735	2 315	3 345	1 957	3 273	2 746	1 972	2 139
Under 5 years	258	118	553	208	281	114	238	139	112	130
5 to 9 years	278	165	553	232	388	125	240	157	87	147
10 to 14 years	375	167	492	234	405	177	236	222	100	168
15 to 19 years	392	138	460	201	292	206	226	285	180	205
20 to 24 years	259	103	444	135	179	147	245	233	194	172
25 to 34 years	537	296	1 194	491	570	246	521	346	266	294
35 to 44 years	570	248	842	423	735	299	415	388	207	302
45 to 54 years	382	134	484	192	264	330	330	424	329	280
55 to 64 years	242	111	326	125	117	144	377	284	277	218
65 to 74 years	187	72	227	44	77	94	257	150	134	123
75 to 84 years	77	46	120	21	26	57	129	99	69	85
85 years and over	26	20	40	9	11	18	59	19	17	15
3 and 4 years	109	54	251	87	114	40	98	60	34	44
16 years and over	2 583	1 132	4 041	1 601	2 197	1 509	2 512	2 176	1 645	1 647
18 years and over	2 424	1 075	3 865	1 510	2 067	1 416	2 425	2 065	1 578	1 566
21 years and over	2 230	1 004	3 590	1 409	1 943	1 302	2 294	1 890	1 445	1 454
60 years and over	395	187	549	123	163	228	624	396	343	308
62 years and over	357	162	499	110	145	200	558	347	298	269
Median	29.0	29.4	28.2	28.0	28.3	33.5	33.7	34.7	38.1	33.4
Male	3 218	1 628	5 481	2 149	3 052	1 744	2 703	2 263	1 748	1 815
Median age	26.6	29.6	26.3	22.8	26.0	27.9	27.7	27.9	31.1	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 801	3 246	11 216	4 464	6 397	3 701	5 976	5 009	3 720	3 954
In households	6 787	3 207	11 157	4 451	6 371	3 695	5 960	5 007	3 710	3 954
Householder	2 021	903	3 368	1 250	1 747	1 121	1 927	1 522	1 171	1 238
Family householder	1 752	807	2 988	1 159	1 672	988	1 684	1 357	1 021	1 093
Nonfamily householder	269	96	380	91	75	133	243	165	150	145
Living alone	250	87	355	83	69	129	232	158	136	133
Spouse	1 269	631	2 230	869	1 418	727	1 154	965	791	720
Child	2 944	1 394	4 766	2 000	2 975	1 584	2 337	2 138	1 337	1 557
Other relatives	464	230	655	289	200	242	490	349	331	401
Nonrelatives	89	49	138	43	31	21	52	33	80	38
Institutionalized persons	14	39	50	13	5	6	15	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	—	21	—	1	2	10	—
Persons per household	3.36	3.55	3.31	3.56	3.65	3.30	3.09	3.29	3.17	3.19
Persons per family	3.67	3.79	3.56	3.72	3.75	3.58	3.36	3.54	3.41	3.45
Persons 65 years and over	537	296	744	138	190	293	742	458	398	373
In households	528	263	698	136	184	287	728	458	397	373
Householder	343	160	451	82	85	167	446	277	232	225
Nonfamily householder	119	30	113	19	13	42	110	68	55	55
Living alone	116	29	112	19	13	41	105	67	52	53
Spouse	97	63	152	20	38	67	157	82	86	71
Other relatives	86	38	86	34	60	50	120	96	78	76
Nonrelatives	2	2	9	—	1	3	5	3	1	1
Institutionalized persons	9	33	46	2	5	6	14	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 752	807	2 988	1 159	1 672	988	1 684	1 357	1 021	1 093
With own children under 18 years	1 043	490	1 818	799	1 231	545	876	688	409	523
Number of own children under 18 years	2 057	1 000	3 540	1 569	2 492	988	1 587	1 255	735	943
Married-couple families	1 269	631	2 230	869	1 418	727	1 154	965	791	720
With own children under 18 years	771	403	1 405	624	1 058	408	611	512	322	376
Number of own children under 18 years	1 552	828	2 758	1 261	2 179	761	1 131	958	593	700
Female householder, no husband present	387	127	616	253	223	220	470	355	199	318
With own children under 18 years	226	64	348	154	153	125	243	165	78	139
Number of own children under 18 years	422	124	647	272	276	201	422	273	127	228
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 304	1 147	3 765	1 364	1 957	1 337	1 920	1 725	1 373	1 392
Never married	687	308	998	349	432	448	522	582	419	454
Now married, except separated	1 406	716	2 407	930	1 462	782	1 238	1 020	846	792
Consensually married	127	58	152	56	25	35	54	29	37	31
Separated	47	40	71	23	10	20	16	26	22	25
Widowed	55	35	66	14	18	32	39	25	27	34
Divorced	109	48	223	48	35	55	105	72	59	87
Females 15 years and over	2 672	1 168	4 137	1 641	2 271	1 541	2 559	2 228	1 673	1 694
Never married	682	252	873	387	475	398	580	627	447	441
Now married, except separated	1 401	707	2 417	944	1 468	782	1 247	1 037	867	792
Consensually married	125	55	158	58	27	38	54	32	38	31
Separated	104	39	131	51	47	47	66	42	34	52
Widowed	219	87	328	79	77	133	289	210	162	185
Divorced	266	83	388	180	204	181	377	312	163	224

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.3	.4	.6	.5	.8	.4	.6	.5	.6	1.3
Square miles .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5
AGE										
All persons	2 294	1 434	814	3 617	3 382	3 034	3 447	3 430	2 518	3 437
Under 5 years	207	104	65	326	223	223	229	314	185	235
5 to 9 years	229	84	43	273	246	246	230	342	182	285
10 to 14 years	179	83	53	277	290	319	281	299	213	283
15 to 19 years	180	77	46	344	349	359	289	304	242	302
20 to 24 years	228	110	64	273	333	338	297	281	222	363
25 to 34 years	356	214	112	522	412	399	505	451	346	466
35 to 44 years	250	146	107	422	462	325	429	354	272	433
45 to 54 years	219	136	84	345	485	366	374	308	320	412
55 to 64 years	187	151	83	316	302	241	349	266	203	275
65 to 74 years	119	173	76	267	174	154	281	287	191	208
75 to 84 years	107	114	61	186	85	54	125	171	98	135
85 years and over	33	42	20	66	21	10	58	53	44	40
3 and 4 years	89	32	26	125	91	74	79	126	68	107
16 years and over	1 639	1 152	649	2 670	2 564	2 169	2 649	2 402	1 884	2 558
18 years and over	1 557	1 115	630	2 541	2 427	2 029	2 524	2 281	1 804	2 446
21 years and over	1 453	1 063	594	2 339	2 215	1 814	2 359	2 121	1 641	2 246
60 years and over	358	415	206	678	410	318	621	635	416	521
62 years and over	320	388	186	606	358	271	562	581	381	468
Median	27.9	37.8	37.5	30.5	30.7	25.5	32.7	28.3	30.5	30.0
Female	1 215	741	403	1 888	1 798	1 595	1 840	1 828	1 351	1 869
Under 5 years	101	42	33	170	97	109	111	155	87	109
5 to 9 years	120	41	26	138	131	126	107	164	80	141
10 to 14 years	86	38	24	151	149	157	136	150	109	144
15 to 19 years	94	47	24	163	166	159	136	142	121	155
20 to 24 years	113	59	25	150	181	162	162	138	114	176
25 to 34 years	192	101	59	269	228	210	272	252	186	262
35 to 44 years	133	66	40	210	264	198	252	204	161	244
45 to 54 years	122	75	39	187	270	217	219	171	186	229
55 to 64 years	112	80	39	175	154	130	185	144	120	165
65 to 74 years	60	97	46	147	95	87	152	162	115	124
75 to 84 years	59	70	36	95	50	34	73	108	55	95
85 years and over	23	25	12	33	13	6	35	38	17	25
3 and 4 years	41	13	13	59	38	43	35	64	33	47
16 years and over	884	614	318	1 400	1 395	1 169	1 460	1 331	1 048	1 431
18 years and over	840	594	308	1 337	1 328	1 095	1 404	1 271	1 011	1 371
21 years and over	793	560	292	1 236	1 224	1 010	1 323	1 198	925	1 277
60 years and over	206	238	119	363	219	178	346	377	242	335
62 years and over	179	221	112	321	197	151	317	348	218	301
Median	29.8	40.6	38.4	30.9	32.3	28.8	34.9	31.4	33.5	32.7
Male	1 079	693	411	1 729	1 584	1 439	1 607	1 602	1 167	1 568
Median age	26.5	35.3	37.1	30.1	28.7	23.4	29.8	25.3	27.8	26.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 294	1 434	814	3 617	3 382	3 034	3 447	3 430	2 518	3 437
In households	2 294	1 409	781	3 610	3 382	3 034	3 435	3 399	2 518	3 437
Householder	748	592	293	1 259	1 034	844	1 162	1 079	793	1 119
Family householder	612	376	206	945	909	754	942	847	654	896
Nonfamily householder	136	216	87	314	125	90	220	232	139	223
Living alone	127	199	78	290	115	82	190	202	129	211
Spouse	326	213	108	522	676	484	630	439	377	625
Child	949	448	254	1 380	1 398	1 430	1 309	1 443	1 053	1 416
Other relatives	235	114	94	384	226	248	265	339	259	242
Nonrelatives	36	42	32	65	48	28	69	99	36	35
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	31	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	25	33	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.07	2.38	2.67	2.87	3.27	3.59	2.96	3.15	3.18	3.07
Persons per family	3.47	3.06	3.21	3.42	3.53	3.87	3.34	3.62	3.58	3.55
Persons 65 years and over	259	329	156	512	280	218	464	511	333	383
In households	259	329	156	512	280	218	462	481	333	383
Householder	187	100	372	171	127	96	296	323	231	274
Nonfamily householder	53	110	36	147	47	33	80	115	77	136
Living alone	51	102	35	141	46	31	76	108	74	133
Spouse	43	52	27	93	54	44	102	94	58	48
Other relatives	28	25	25	42	54	40	58	55	36	60
Nonrelatives	1	15	4	5	1	7	6	9	8	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	30	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	612	376	206	945	909	754	942	847	654	896
With own children under 18 years	312	145	78	439	458	419	446	425	304	481
Number of own children under 18 years	618	272	153	861	850	882	815	968	586	894
Married-couple families	326	213	108	522	676	484	630	439	377	625
With own children under 18 years	171	85	42	249	348	263	298	203	179	342
Number of own children under 18 years	326	154	83	487	648	540	555	414	338	642
Female householder, no husband present	246	133	73	354	205	236	259	342	243	241
With own children under 18 years	129	52	30	174	98	142	131	191	115	124
Number of own children under 18 years	258	109	59	335	176	308	232	486	235	228
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	771	543	333	1 312	1 202	1 043	1 221	1 116	863	1 159
Never married	256	155	114	476	371	425	381	420	334	369
Now married, except separated	401	259	147	605	730	537	695	541	427	682
Consensually married	65	48	18	127	40	51	55	119	26	38
Separated	22	33	12	45	14	20	24	41	17	13
Widowed	32	23	15	72	21	16	45	38	37	35
Divorced	60	73	45	114	66	45	76	76	48	60
Females 15 years and over	908	620	320	1 429	1 421	1 203	1 486	1 359	1 075	1 475
Never married	225	132	75	350	379	339	369	343	339	349
Now married, except separated	401	250	132	608	743	551	693	547	432	689
Consensually married	72	46	16	132	41	53	56	113	26	39
Separated	34	24	13	101	36	71	48	91	45	40
Widowed	121	122	54	214	124	109	189	221	123	217
Divorced	127	92	46	156	139	133	187	157	136	180

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.4	1.1	.9	.6	.7	.1	2.8	.7	2.3	.2
Square miles .....	.1	.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	1.1	.3	.9	1
AGE										
All persons	3 429	3 931	3 374	2 073	4 333	298	6 036	1 492	6 341	494
Under 5 years	365	301	255	142	267	25	423	139	679	28
5 to 9 years	348	324	308	119	296	29	516	153	678	29
10 to 14 years	340	298	369	139	391	23	672	139	646	21
15 to 19 years	323	294	380	167	485	22	673	131	488	34
20 to 24 years	337	317	311	220	369	34	464	74	435	36
25 to 34 years	512	595	472	291	542	40	836	264	1 318	67
35 to 44 years	387	431	419	190	564	40	935	225	987	46
45 to 54 years	293	421	407	299	657	31	648	132	477	47
55 to 64 years	256	459	241	263	405	30	399	96	298	56
65 to 74 years	163	299	131	151	228	9	306	65	195	71
75 to 84 years	78	153	63	62	106	13	117	49	101	46
85 years and over	27	39	18	30	23	2	47	25	39	13
3 and 4 years	144	116	111	61	103	10	166	57	283	13
16 years and over	2 306	2 954	2 366	1 647	3 290	217	4 272	1 024	4 221	405
18 years and over	2 186	2 843	2 194	1 579	3 115	209	3 993	970	4 028	392
21 years and over	1 987	2 646	1 995	1 472	2 805	189	3 656	909	3 786	373
60 years and over	396	701	324	360	513	38	640	190	463	161
62 years and over	343	623	274	313	457	34	574	166	429	147
Median	25.0	31.5	26.1	33.2	30.8	30.0	27.7	29.8	27.0	41.6
Female										
Under 5 years	1 857	2 144	1 843	1 097	2 296	149	3 206	742	3 306	272
5 to 9 years	176	150	133	64	141	13	221	61	320	16
10 to 14 years	180	157	155	66	139	11	253	77	326	11
15 to 19 years	166	148	197	63	188	12	342	64	311	13
20 to 24 years	167	148	191	84	228	11	354	58	242	17
25 to 34 years	180	175	161	107	192	15	229	43	225	16
35 to 44 years	278	325	260	149	293	22	462	146	744	38
45 to 54 years	244	238	256	104	341	20	525	108	529	23
55 to 64 years	161	258	233	175	360	18	352	63	264	26
65 to 74 years	153	261	130	155	208	14	215	50	156	29
75 to 84 years	84	166	74	79	131	4	173	33	110	43
85 years and over	48	97	39	32	65	9	61	26	57	29
3 and 4 years	75	57	68	33	54	5	91	30	141	5
16 years and over	1 304	1 661	1 318	893	1 789	111	2 308	520	2 287	226
18 years and over	1 235	1 601	1 225	854	1 710	107	2 166	498	2 194	219
21 years and over	1 127	1 504	1 133	799	1 552	99	1 992	472	2 069	211
60 years and over	232	405	185	193	288	19	346	99	262	99
62 years and over	201	355	160	170	260	18	310	86	244	92
Median	27.1	33.8	27.6	36.5	33.9	31.1	29.3	30.5	28.5	46.0
Male	1 572	1 787	1 531	976	2 037	149	2 830	750	3 035	222
Median age	23.3	29.6	24.1	30.3	28.0	27.3	26.4	29.1	25.2	38.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 429	3 931	3 374	2 073	4 333	298	6 036	1 492	6 341	494
In households	3 429	3 913	3 369	2 053	4 333	298	6 028	1 467	6 291	461
Householder	1 037	1 237	952	666	1 274	88	1 794	419	1 926	199
Family householder	888	1 068	878	575	1 146	79	1 551	374	1 714	119
Nonfamily householder	149	169	74	91	128	9	243	45	212	80
Living alone	142	153	69	85	120	7	205	41	193	77
Spouse	452	699	580	405	829	68	1 130	296	1 243	56
Child	1 568	1 554	1 570	749	1 825	116	2 621	625	2 700	129
Other relatives	323	369	224	214	367	23	404	115	334	71
Nonrelatives	49	54	43	19	38	3	79	12	88	6
Institutionalized persons	—	18	5	20	—	—	8	25	50	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Persons per household	3.31	3.16	3.54	3.08	3.40	3.39	3.36	3.50	3.27	2.32
Persons per family	3.64	3.46	3.70	3.38	3.64	3.62	3.68	3.77	3.50	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	268	491	212	243	357	24	470	139	335	130
In households	268	477	208	242	357	24	467	120	289	128
Householder	179	306	118	147	212	13	307	80	186	84
Nonfamily householder	49	75	25	35	45	3	115	16	49	47
Living alone	47	70	24	32	43	2	112	16	49	19
Spouse	39	99	36	62	71	6	85	29	56	22
Other relatives	46	69	54	30	71	5	73	11	46	22
Nonrelatives	4	3	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	3
Institutionalized persons	—	14	4	1	—	—	3	19	46	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	888	1 068	878	575	1 146	79	1 551	374	1 714	119
With own children under 18 years	519	461	530	219	569	38	928	227	1 105	43
Number of own children under 18 years	1 096	924	1 066	391	1 043	75	1 831	454	2 145	84
Married-couple families	452	699	580	405	829	68	1 130	296	1 243	56
With own children under 18 years	268	282	335	155	420	33	691	198	827	19
Number of own children under 18 years	566	545	667	280	782	64	1 393	400	1 637	36
Female householder, no husband present	377	312	268	146	274	9	345	56	403	52
With own children under 18 years	222	154	179	59	133	4	201	22	244	23
Number of own children under 18 years	460	323	365	101	231	8	373	41	440	47
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 041	1 319	1 084	769	1 551	108	2 035	521	1 989	184
Never married	376	389	384	231	514	27	622	135	480	68
Now married, except separated	554	774	624	456	907	76	1 247	337	1 335	67
Consensually married	89	57	38	27	54	4	109	23	79	10
Separated	36	27	16	17	37	1	32	11	26	9
Widowed	21	30	12	27	27	1	45	17	34	6
Divorced	54	99	48	38	66	3	89	21	114	34
Females 15 years and over	1 335	1 689	1 358	904	1 828	113	2 390	540	2 349	232
Never married	352	442	370	214	505	22	623	104	473	67
Now married, except separated	575	783	635	456	909	76	1 245	330	1 342	67
Consensually married	98	61	35	28	52	4	107	22	82	11
Separated	90	69	56	33	70	3	95	19	79	11
Widowed	147	198	117	94	164	5	187	50	188	56
Divorced	171	197	180	107	180	7	240	37	267	31

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	10.5	7.4	13.9	7.3	—	.1	13.3	1.1	10.3	10.3
Square miles	4.1	2.9	5.4	2.8	—	—	5.1	.4	4.0	4.0
AGE										
All persons	4 551	6 014	4 655	937	—	—	5 484	765	1 754	4 875
Under 5 years	347	537	541	73	—	—	528	77	153	454
5 to 9 years	362	584	441	69	—	—	537	62	170	466
10 to 14 years	424	588	408	85	—	—	527	75	177	391
15 to 19 years	437	541	408	107	—	—	539	63	144	451
20 to 24 years	389	484	359	79	—	—	478	54	122	408
25 to 34 years	681	909	999	128	—	—	901	149	288	867
35 to 44 years	679	806	564	131	—	—	740	89	272	654
45 to 54 years	510	643	393	111	—	—	527	72	152	430
55 to 64 years	327	415	226	81	—	—	331	57	119	345
65 to 74 years	219	280	173	35	—	—	213	31	100	245
75 to 84 years	128	174	108	27	—	—	108	26	44	129
85 years and over	48	53	35	11	—	—	55	10	13	35
3 and 4 years	144	228	206	29	—	—	216	31	64	197
16 years and over	3 327	4 195	3 177	691	—	—	3 761	539	1 219	3 483
18 years and over	3 143	3 981	3 008	640	—	—	3 555	508	1 161	3 298
21 years and over	2 907	3 677	2 796	586	—	—	3 256	473	1 082	3 033
60 years and over	549	685	419	111	—	—	512	92	208	585
62 years and over	481	616	372	98	—	—	466	86	183	524
Median	29.7	28.0	26.6	29.2	—	—	26.3	28.0	29.2	27.8
Female	2 285	2 986	2 342	454	—	—	2 708	377	876	2 429
Under 5 years	177	274	268	36	—	—	255	37	57	233
5 to 9 years	173	259	231	28	—	—	282	25	88	227
10 to 14 years	225	305	206	41	—	—	258	33	103	181
15 to 19 years	214	249	189	47	—	—	240	38	80	218
20 to 24 years	179	244	185	38	—	—	254	30	60	219
25 to 34 years	349	465	510	69	—	—	452	75	150	450
35 to 44 years	340	416	296	66	—	—	366	45	140	313
45 to 54 years	256	310	196	50	—	—	261	30	71	220
55 to 64 years	167	198	108	46	—	—	158	27	61	170
65 to 74 years	118	151	82	12	—	—	106	14	39	117
75 to 84 years	63	89	51	15	—	—	44	16	20	63
85 years and over	24	26	20	6	—	—	32	7	7	18
3 and 4 years	66	121	104	13	—	—	105	18	24	110
16 years and over	1 669	2 096	1 594	340	—	—	1 860	275	612	1 754
18 years and over	1 575	1 998	1 523	314	—	—	1 769	258	577	1 671
21 years and over	1 456	1 855	1 420	294	—	—	1 618	238	532	1 521
60 years and over	283	347	199	54	—	—	249	49	88	287
62 years and over	254	321	175	49	—	—	219	47	76	255
Median	30.3	28.6	26.6	30.3	—	—	26.4	27.8	28.4	27.7
Male	2 266	3 028	2 313	483	—	—	2 776	388	878	2 446
Median age	29.2	27.3	26.6	27.8	—	—	26.2	28.4	30.1	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 551	6 014	4 655	937	—	—	5 484	765	1 754	4 875
In households	4 399	5 983	4 647	919	—	—	5 449	759	1 740	4 866
Householder	1 319	1 673	1 360	285	—	—	1 488	227	484	1 442
Family householder	1 139	1 484	1 209	239	—	—	1 335	201	433	1 274
Nonfamily householder	180	189	151	46	—	—	153	26	51	168
Living alone	170	176	145	45	—	—	144	25	46	162
Spouse	908	1 161	905	180	—	—	1 090	139	335	987
Child	1 856	2 493	1 986	365	—	—	2 570	323	769	2 066
Other relatives	273	587	370	81	—	—	256	60	115	321
Nonrelatives	43	69	26	8	—	—	45	10	37	50
Institutionalized persons	81	—	8	—	—	—	35	6	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	71	31	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	9
Persons per household	3.34	3.58	3.42	3.22	—	—	3.66	3.34	3.60	3.37
Persons per family	3.67	3.86	3.70	3.62	—	—	3.93	3.60	3.82	3.65
Persons 65 years and over	395	507	316	73	—	—	376	67	157	409
In households	344	504	308	71	—	—	345	61	143	409
Householder	226	337	204	54	—	—	221	36	80	265
Nonfamily householder	65	61	50	16	—	—	41	4	14	64
Living alone	63	59	47	16	—	—	40	4	13	63
Spouse	81	104	57	7	—	—	86	12	34	96
Other relatives	34	59	43	10	—	—	36	13	27	40
Nonrelatives	3	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	8
Institutionalized persons	51	—	8	—	—	—	31	6	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 139	1 484	1 209	239	—	—	1 335	201	433	1 274
With own children under 18 years	653	807	728	123	—	—	839	115	263	713
Number of own children under 18 years	1 245	1 685	1 456	247	—	—	1 782	226	546	1 395
Married-couple families	908	1 161	905	180	—	—	1 090	139	335	987
With own children under 18 years	551	684	576	95	—	—	700	80	205	578
Number of own children under 18 years	1 061	1 450	1 149	192	—	—	1 503	159	428	1 121
Female householder, no husband present	187	236	235	51	—	—	184	42	71	213
With own children under 18 years	83	84	129	26	—	—	102	25	42	104
Number of own children under 18 years	146	143	265	51	—	—	202	49	83	207
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 708	2 157	1 628	361	—	—	1 979	269	626	1 776
Never married	533	635	475	113	—	—	684	65	173	518
Now married, except separated	996	1 320	1 000	196	—	—	1 162	159	379	1 072
Consensually married	66	154	95	21	—	—	99	18	35	73
Separated	37	54	50	18	—	—	35	15	29	45
Widowed	46	40	34	7	—	—	40	10	18	32
Divorced	96	108	69	27	—	—	58	20	27	109
Females 15 years and over	1 710	2 148	1 637	349	—	—	1 913	282	628	1 788
Never married	409	442	303	80	—	—	465	59	148	400
Now married, except separated	979	1 305	998	200	—	—	1 170	156	377	1 075
Consensually married	67	146	93	25	—	—	97	18	33	76
Separated	48	66	76	6	—	—	55	9	20	52
Widowed	158	195	133	36	—	—	114	32	37	140
Divorced	116	140	127	27	—	—	109	26	46	121

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Cayey Municipio			Cayey zona urbana, Cayey Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	33.4	15.9	7.9	4.6	57.1	1.2	.9	2.0	.9	.5
Square miles	12.9	6.1	3.0	1.8	22.1	.5	.3	.8	.3	.2
AGE										
All persons	8 176	3 807	6 220	4 726	6 471	1 361	2 945	5 692	4 246	4 099
Under 5 years	710	343	552	406	584	148	247	504	341	291
5 to 9 years	807	360	668	374	657	188	202	520	361	274
10 to 14 years	861	408	735	468	693	145	267	533	381	260
15 to 19 years	797	344	637	397	614	113	236	475	375	517
20 to 24 years	702	277	515	392	514	116	246	527	377	672
25 to 34 years	1 296	577	926	716	1 033	221	452	827	623	520
35 to 44 years	1 145	539	911	612	881	138	355	618	409	413
45 to 54 years	749	346	543	485	602	91	288	528	392	354
55 to 64 years	473	263	303	359	384	73	259	488	357	291
65 to 74 years	394	198	257	285	294	68	219	380	358	264
75 to 84 years	177	123	127	175	163	44	127	197	193	188
85 years and over	65	29	46	57	52	16	47	95	79	55
3 and 4 years	285	151	245	160	243	74	95	201	119	107
16 years and over	5 647	2 637	4 147	3 397	4 419	861	2 178	4 048	3 103	3 217
18 years and over	5 329	2 486	3 884	3 239	4 172	809	2 092	3 869	2 949	3 108
21 years and over	4 859	2 292	3 516	3 000	3 809	744	1 947	3 566	2 700	2 574
60 years and over	849	485	574	706	679	163	535	901	802	649
62 years and over	768	432	507	637	624	147	487	806	741	596
Median	26.7	27.9	25.0	29.2	26.3	23.7	30.8	28.3	29.4	25.6
Female	4 037	1 908	3 228	2 370	3 195	738	1 494	2 962	2 234	2 334
Under 5 years	351	174	259	173	283	75	102	226	166	141
5 to 9 years	355	189	322	181	309	95	100	249	177	129
10 to 14 years	412	199	390	223	348	77	130	255	200	136
15 to 19 years	390	170	328	190	297	60	114	240	202	369
20 to 24 years	379	141	282	196	261	70	125	272	176	429
25 to 34 years	653	300	492	365	532	124	226	443	317	272
35 to 44 years	558	273	481	312	433	68	182	328	225	217
45 to 54 years	382	162	284	246	287	52	140	294	220	191
55 to 64 years	253	132	159	196	194	41	150	274	206	174
65 to 74 years	188	93	145	162	138	40	128	210	190	132
75 to 84 years	87	60	63	94	88	26	71	113	108	107
85 years and over	29	15	23	32	25	10	26	58	47	37
3 and 4 years	148	82	123	61	119	44	38	91	60	51
16 years and over	2 836	1 319	2 204	1 749	2 201	485	1 134	2 188	1 662	1 894
18 years and over	2 691	1 234	2 068	1 684	2 089	459	1 097	2 100	1 572	1 830
21 years and over	2 456	1 146	1 864	1 560	1 907	418	1 021	1 946	1 454	1 429
60 years and over	418	232	308	394	336	98	310	513	446	375
62 years and over	376	206	271	359	308	89	282	454	411	335
Median	27.1	27.4	25.8	30.7	26.7	24.4	32.2	30.3	30.8	24.2
Male	4 139	1 899	2 992	2 356	3 276	623	1 451	2 730	2 012	1 765
Median age	26.2	28.6	24.3	27.6	25.9	23.0	29.3	26.0	27.7	27.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	8 176	3 807	6 220	4 726	6 471	1 361	2 945	5 692	4 246	4 099
In households	8 176	3 807	6 209	4 726	6 464	1 361	2 945	5 606	4 207	4 022
Householder	2 203	1 132	1 778	1 492	1 850	423	991	1 722	1 423	1 315
Family householder	1 975	971	1 534	1 226	1 604	310	772	1 453	1 080	932
Nonfamily householder	228	161	244	266	246	113	219	269	343	383
Living alone	218	153	229	238	242	104	199	233	319	250
Spouse	1 522	715	1 106	898	1 271	155	530	951	627	546
Child	3 819	1 659	2 898	1 946	2 896	667	1 164	2 353	1 648	1 324
Other relatives	550	265	361	301	410	85	198	447	425	350
Nonrelatives	82	36	66	89	37	31	62	133	84	487
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	11	—	7	—	—	55	39	77
Persons per household	3.71	3.36	3.49	3.17	3.49	3.22	2.97	3.26	2.96	3.06
Persons per family	3.98	3.72	3.85	3.57	3.85	3.93	3.45	3.58	3.50	3.38
Persons 65 years and over	636	350	430	517	509	128	393	672	630	506
In households	636	350	430	517	509	128	393	644	630	506
Householder	408	235	294	361	324	110	291	408	460	367
Nonfamily householder	97	56	124	138	91	69	123	136	187	139
Living alone	95	54	123	128	91	68	114	122	182	135
Spouse	122	70	72	93	106	14	66	122	105	78
Other relatives	100	44	58	50	79	4	29	101	57	55
Nonrelatives	6	1	6	13	—	—	7	13	8	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 975	971	1 534	1 226	1 604	310	772	1 453	1 080	932
With own children under 18 years	1 187	574	1 033	683	1 017	212	391	777	522	454
Number of own children under 18 years	2 554	1 192	2 147	1 325	2 095	494	749	1 595	1 060	803
Married-couple families	1 522	715	1 106	898	1 271	155	530	951	627	546
With own children under 18 years	992	440	774	529	841	105	277	500	295	290
Number of own children under 18 years	2 171	910	1 027	1 027	1 759	255	535	1 015	602	505
Female householder, no husband present	344	185	367	257	247	134	193	431	361	303
With own children under 18 years	152	100	235	120	144	96	91	242	185	130
Number of own children under 18 years	298	223	453	231	273	207	170	505	381	235
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 879	1 350	2 008	1 685	2 282	389	1 067	1 903	1 472	1 346
Never married	960	403	606	494	677	145	326	625	500	475
Now married, except separated	1 669	791	1 203	1 001	1 400	181	592	1 069	750	667
Consensually married	160	102	114	79	142	32	47	109	104	94
Separated	65	54	51	44	74	20	31	54	64	44
Widowed	78	41	59	63	59	18	47	60	68	73
Divorced	107	61	89	83	72	25	71	95	90	87
Females 15 years and over	2 919	1 346	2 257	1 793	2 255	491	1 162	2 232	1 691	1 928
Never married	787	297	536	394	461	126	269	511	404	810
Now married, except separated	1 661	781	1 212	999	1 383	184	592	1 073	737	665
Consensually married	158	105	119	76	145	34	45	105	104	89
Separated	90	51	124	70	101	71	50	140	105	86
Widowed	230	126	190	189	184	66	142	273	263	219
Divorced	151	91	195	141	126	44	109	235	182	148

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cayey zona urbana, Cayey Municipi- pia—Con.		Remainder of Cayey Municipio						
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.3	.2	34.5	6.7	3.7	25.8	57.0	—	—
Square miles .....	.5	.1	13.3	2.6	1.4	10.0	22.0	—	—
AGE									
All persons	4 225	764	5 942	4 859	1 781	4 932	5 707	—	—
Under 5 years	266	84	524	404	159	463	500	—	—
5 to 9 years	355	105	518	480	172	453	552	—	—
10 to 14 years	396	76	599	590	201	484	617	—	—
15 to 19 years	407	82	561	524	161	463	532	—	—
20 to 24 years	374	33	562	399	146	440	481	—	—
25 to 34 years	563	131	999	705	264	792	902	—	—
35 to 44 years	608	134	819	773	257	612	747	—	—
45 to 54 years	484	58	579	452	197	440	544	—	—
55 to 64 years	384	29	335	230	100	339	355	—	—
65 to 74 years	249	20	258	189	66	257	274	—	—
75 to 84 years	112	10	142	83	48	135	153	—	—
85 years and over	27	2	46	30	10	54	50	—	—
3 and 4 years	114	32	205	171	65	180	211	—	—
16 years and over	3 132	479	4 187	3 286	1 219	3 435	3 940	—	—
18 years and over	2 975	448	3 978	3 075	1 147	3 262	3 724	—	—
21 years and over	2 721	409	3 635	2 772	1 053	2 980	3 400	—	—
60 years and over	555	45	605	411	171	627	634	—	—
62 years and over	493	39	545	360	150	556	585	—	—
Median	30.6	25.2	26.8	25.4	26.6	27.0	26.5	—	—
Female	2 199	394	2 777	2 490	876	2 470	2 801	—	—
Under 5 years	129	38	268	184	71	222	245	—	—
5 to 9 years	182	46	233	227	81	230	263	—	—
10 to 14 years	192	40	277	313	93	238	308	—	—
15 to 19 years	204	34	280	268	76	234	263	—	—
20 to 24 years	179	19	235	212	71	217	242	—	—
25 to 34 years	300	75	448	368	139	397	457	—	—
35 to 44 years	319	72	400	413	130	326	361	—	—
45 to 54 years	265	35	259	232	106	215	252	—	—
55 to 64 years	222	16	160	118	46	175	178	—	—
65 to 74 years	121	9	124	105	34	126	129	—	—
75 to 84 years	70	9	72	37	23	65	79	—	—
85 years and over	16	1	21	13	6	25	24	—	—
3 and 4 years	59	13	97	79	23	97	106	—	—
16 years and over	1 657	264	1 944	1 719	615	1 730	1 937	—	—
18 years and over	1 583	249	1 835	1 609	587	1 643	1 840	—	—
21 years and over	1 453	232	1 668	1 446	539	1 502	1 675	—	—
60 years and over	297	25	299	210	84	307	311	—	—
62 years and over	263	23	270	182	77	278	285	—	—
Median	32.4	28.2	26.8	26.2	28.0	27.2	26.5	—	—
Male	2 026	370	3 165	2 369	905	2 462	2 906	—	—
Median age	28.5	19.6	26.9	24.8	25.3	26.7	26.4	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 225	764	5 942	4 859	1 781	4 932	5 707	—	—
In households	4 214	764	5 628	4 848	1 781	4 932	5 700	—	—
Householder	1 221	216	1 575	1 355	501	1 366	1 634	—	—
Family householder	1 098	194	1 394	1 224	454	1 214	1 410	—	—
Nonfamily householder	123	22	181	131	47	152	224	—	—
Living alone	98	20	172	125	39	142	222	—	—
Spouse	806	144	1 063	951	368	938	1 127	—	—
Child	1 728	358	2 547	2 231	782	2 212	2 538	—	—
Other relatives	370	39	399	276	103	345	371	—	—
Nonrelatives	89	7	44	35	27	71	30	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	—	—	11	—	—	7	—	—
Persons per household	3.45	3.54	3.57	3.58	3.55	3.61	3.49	—	—
Persons per family	3.64	3.79	3.88	3.83	3.76	3.88	3.86	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	388	32	446	302	124	446	477	—	—
In households	386	32	445	302	124	446	477	—	—
Householder	232	21	307	184	70	271	303	—	—
Nonfamily householder	35	8	81	55	15	75	83	—	—
Living alone	32	8	79	55	14	73	83	—	—
Spouse	88	6	86	58	27	99	100	—	—
Other relatives	62	5	52	54	21	74	74	—	—
Nonrelatives	4	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 098	194	1 394	1 224	454	1 214	1 410	—	—
With own children under 18 years	541	152	839	821	292	723	865	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 054	294	1 744	1 653	576	1 495	1 801	—	—
Married-couple families	806	144	1 063	951	368	938	1 127	—	—
With own children under 18 years	433	117	686	669	252	577	724	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	865	231	1 442	1 382	492	1 196	1 528	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	247	47	248	233	64	185	200	—	—
With own children under 18 years	96	34	125	139	29	92	110	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	161	62	240	246	61	168	211	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 512	229	2 302	1 619	618	1 752	2 053	—	—
Never married	488	68	784	461	168	538	609	—	—
Now married, except separated	883	150	1 272	1 022	409	1 064	1 250	—	—
Consensually married	38	7	163	82	32	116	135	—	—
Separated	43	2	74	31	13	47	72	—	—
Widowed	31	1	55	41	16	48	58	—	—
Divorced	67	8	117	64	12	55	64	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 696	270	1 999	1 766	631	1 780	1 985	—	—
Never married	414	50	459	410	125	406	411	—	—
Now married, except separated	883	150	1 173	1 028	407	1 074	1 233	—	—
Consensually married	38	8	128	85	31	113	137	—	—
Separated	51	14	86	53	20	63	87	—	—
Widowed	158	20	168	124	47	157	164	—	—
Divorced	190	36	113	151	32	80	90	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurobo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	11.9	29.6	5.0	18.6	2.7	25.8	21.6	20.5	.6
Square miles	4.6	11.4	1.9	7.2	1.0	10.0	8.3	7.9	.2
AGE									
All persons	4 951	7 188	3 355	7 692	4 766	7 649	4 125	6 945	2 691
Under 5 years	474	747	260	681	455	705	299	585	225
5 to 9 years	507	793	298	786	514	770	346	654	162
10 to 14 years	519	737	364	813	450	888	341	727	190
15 to 19 years	530	650	322	746	426	801	362	627	218
20 to 24 years	464	599	260	599	391	670	370	576	251
25 to 34 years	818	1 230	463	1 233	745	1 181	613	1 129	332
35 to 44 years	639	906	468	1 106	572	1 035	575	986	332
45 to 54 years	397	627	326	712	422	665	489	660	284
55 to 64 years	272	365	284	448	290	368	304	468	227
65 to 74 years	196	304	183	331	282	343	250	331	266
75 to 84 years	114	174	96	183	157	178	136	146	158
85 years and over	21	56	31	54	62	45	40	56	46
3 and 4 years	172	290	114	274	173	299	121	240	83
16 years and over	3 344	4 772	2 368	5 247	3 268	5 127	3 059	4 851	2 074
18 years and over	3 142	4 521	2 225	4 948	3 092	4 779	2 925	4 588	1 992
21 years and over	2 822	4 142	2 050	4 548	2 828	4 337	2 695	4 241	1 847
60 years and over	456	711	447	777	635	742	563	736	581
62 years and over	409	632	385	693	576	677	520	650	544
Median	24.8	25.5	28.5	26.9	26.9	24.9	30.3	27.6	33.8
Female	2 477	3 541	1 717	3 832	2 415	3 799	2 024	3 379	1 393
Under 5 years	228	365	115	320	222	336	161	282	97
5 to 9 years	251	392	135	375	253	372	173	321	82
10 to 14 years	264	345	179	376	207	425	167	332	95
15 to 19 years	268	320	171	371	215	377	181	287	106
20 to 24 years	221	319	129	288	196	333	183	261	138
25 to 34 years	421	616	239	672	375	613	312	584	163
35 to 44 years	329	439	251	565	279	547	283	518	180
45 to 54 years	195	317	180	362	224	327	227	325	158
55 to 64 years	137	191	152	229	157	194	139	226	120
65 to 74 years	91	139	93	155	174	168	118	149	154
75 to 84 years	60	75	57	86	85	87	60	64	71
85 years and over	12	23	16	33	28	20	20	30	29
3 and 4 years	84	139	49	128	92	139	71	111	33
16 years and over	1 681	2 368	1 256	2 675	1 696	2 592	1 475	2 384	1 095
18 years and over	1 583	2 235	1 173	2 516	1 613	2 436	1 417	2 261	1 059
21 years and over	1 421	2 060	1 084	2 324	1 475	2 221	1 301	2 098	983
60 years and over	227	331	235	375	359	368	261	350	312
62 years and over	199	293	202	336	325	336	241	304	291
Median	25.1	25.4	30.3	28.0	27.9	25.7	29.6	28.5	35.8
Male	2 474	3 647	1 638	3 860	2 351	3 850	2 101	3 566	1 298
Median age	24.5	25.6	26.8	25.7	25.9	24.0	31.0	26.6	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 951	7 188	3 355	7 692	4 766	7 649	4 125	6 945	2 691
In households	4 951	7 188	3 355	7 611	4 751	7 649	4 080	6 841	2 689
Householder	1 295	1 962	966	2 135	1 363	2 044	1 217	1 944	976
Family householder	1 177	1 759	845	1 909	1 179	1 839	1 054	1 755	736
Nonfamily householder	118	203	121	226	184	205	163	189	240
Living alone	115	190	111	211	173	197	155	179	231
Spouse	959	1 390	630	1 525	773	1 454	869	1 366	473
Child	2 325	3 352	1 523	3 501	2 140	3 646	1 651	2 920	924
Other relatives	354	396	206	361	440	303	540	284	284
Nonrelatives	18	88	30	89	64	65	40	71	32
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	81	3	—	—	74	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	12	—	45	30	2
Persons per household	3.82	3.66	3.47	3.56	3.49	3.74	3.35	3.52	2.76
Persons per family	4.09	3.92	3.79	3.82	3.82	4.01	3.68	3.75	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	331	534	310	568	501	566	426	533	470
In households	331	534	310	550	490	566	425	532	470
Householder	215	353	193	353	304	360	277	330	328
Nonfamily householder	51	84	64	85	76	96	68	88	114
Living alone	51	84	61	82	74	96	68	86	112
Spouse	73	125	52	111	91	119	97	109	90
Other relatives	41	52	58	75	89	83	48	89	51
Nonrelatives	2	4	7	11	6	4	3	4	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 177	1 759	845	1 909	1 179	1 839	1 054	1 755	736
With own children under 18 years	768	1 138	503	1 251	685	1 221	519	996	310
Number of own children under 18 years	1 625	2 435	1 028	2 543	1 456	2 612	1 036	2 070	571
Married-couple families	959	1 390	630	1 525	773	1 454	869	1 366	473
With own children under 18 years	666	933	392	1 025	484	1 005	452	788	210
Number of own children under 18 years	1 434	1 994	818	2 109	1 043	2 169	906	1 639	384
Female householder, no husband present	169	260	179	296	311	292	129	291	87
With own children under 18 years	86	149	99	185	161	161	50	168	87
Number of own children under 18 years	167	310	189	355	329	316	101	354	163
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 717	2 472	1 145	2 651	1 614	2 620	1 616	2 535	995
Never married	556	723	358	753	530	834	478	733	296
Now married, except separated	1 034	1 538	683	1 667	868	1 595	965	1 558	535
Consensually married	121	214	45	133	116	143	46	111	67
Separated	41	79	33	74	58	61	42	70	37
Widowed	36	59	28	50	55	45	45	60	56
Divorced	50	73	43	107	103	85	86	114	71
Females 15 years and over	1 734	2 439	1 288	2 761	1 733	2 666	1 523	2 444	1 119
Never married	441	541	302	635	401	637	337	498	230
Now married, except separated	1 035	1 552	689	1 660	861	1 599	953	1 522	542
Consensually married	118	215	45	131	121	139	46	100	67
Separated	67	88	63	94	110	86	38	85	57
Widowed	110	143	126	186	217	200	112	161	172
Divorced	81	115	108	186	144	144	83	178	118

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurabo Municipio—Can.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.5	28.0	19.3	1.2	.7	25.3	19.5	17.2	54.4
Square miles .....	.6	10.8	7.5	.5	.3	9.8	7.5	6.6	21.0
AGE									
All persons	4 458	10 518	5 247	3 490	2 361	8 948	6 459	3 315	5 343
Under 5 years	382	979	443	304	156	713	605	326	475
5 to 9 years	415	1 013	502	327	138	884	690	302	553
10 to 14 years	411	1 074	490	335	135	996	669	326	553
15 to 19 years	400	937	470	295	167	893	610	276	479
20 to 24 years	383	800	470	303	199	705	546	270	438
25 to 34 years	668	1 777	806	554	308	1 297	1 016	561	883
35 to 44 years	540	1 563	683	386	234	1 327	844	417	640
45 to 54 years	509	976	513	306	233	945	588	303	395
55 to 64 years	347	699	380	285	292	522	401	204	398
65 to 74 years	240	414	261	231	273	384	265	183	287
75 to 84 years	126	202	168	115	172	225	180	111	178
85 years and over	37	84	61	49	54	57	45	36	64
3 and 4 years	151	383	191	116	50	302	255	133	210
16 years and over	3 167	7 256	3 717	2 466	1 903	6 179	4 359	2 305	3 651
18 years and over	3 011	6 881	3 525	2 348	1 835	5 830	4 123	2 184	3 465
21 years and over	2 771	6 343	3 261	2 160	1 732	5 310	3 783	2 038	3 191
60 years and over	549	1 003	677	532	660	915	673	437	735
62 years and over	499	868	603	477	593	815	605	395	674
Median	28.1	27.5	28.0	28.2	37.9	27.4	25.9	27.4	27.1
Female	2 370	5 374	2 605	1 790	1 278	4 560	3 260	1 618	2 655
Under 5 years	192	480	209	145	76	344	298	147	238
5 to 9 years	210	492	257	162	71	423	351	158	270
10 to 14 years	214	519	233	166	60	491	315	153	275
15 to 19 years	202	457	212	142	73	460	309	126	243
20 to 24 years	207	426	235	155	104	356	276	142	206
25 to 34 years	352	969	423	274	147	700	533	276	451
35 to 44 years	313	851	341	206	124	700	440	205	311
45 to 54 years	262	479	256	179	127	466	299	151	210
55 to 64 years	190	360	188	145	185	286	199	110	195
65 to 74 years	134	195	134	132	162	193	127	80	135
75 to 84 years	74	95	85	57	113	113	91	55	91
85 years and over	20	51	32	27	36	28	22	15	30
3 and 4 years	79	184	89	55	23	126	131	62	112
16 years and over	1 710	3 795	1 862	1 288	1 060	3 205	2 219	1 131	1 821
18 years and over	1 631	3 603	1 773	1 234	1 031	3 029	2 095	1 079	1 729
21 years and over	1 513	3 334	1 651	1 136	978	2 763	1 942	1 012	1 587
60 years and over	294	492	337	282	411	462	334	213	365
62 years and over	277	431	300	251	375	407	299	186	331
Median	29.0	28.3	28.3	29.2	43.6	28.5	26.4	27.3	27.0
Male	2 088	5 144	2 642	1 700	1 083	4 388	3 199	1 697	2 688
Median age	27.2	26.7	27.5	27.0	32.4	26.2	25.5	27.5	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 458	10 518	5 247	3 490	2 361	8 948	6 459	3 315	5 343
In households	4 453	10 425	5 200	3 485	2 353	8 945	6 451	3 315	5 343
Householder	1 303	2 981	1 457	1 057	931	2 568	1 765	970	1 468
Family householder	1 164	2 703	1 293	873	650	2 303	1 573	841	1 279
Nonfamily householder	139	278	164	184	281	265	192	129	189
Living alone	136	251	152	172	272	244	184	126	186
Spouse	797	2 085	982	514	391	1 711	1 217	681	1 014
Child	1 863	4 532	2 245	1 503	771	4 036	3 042	1 499	2 535
Other relatives	453	694	457	332	231	529	392	149	300
Nonrelatives	37	133	59	79	29	101	35	16	26
Institutionalized persons	—	21	15	5	8	—	8	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	5	72	32	—	—	3	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.42	3.50	3.57	3.30	2.53	3.48	3.65	3.42	3.64
Persons per family	3.67	3.70	3.85	3.69	3.14	3.73	3.96	3.77	4.01
Persons 65 years and over	403	700	490	395	499	666	490	330	529
In households	403	664	477	390	492	666	485	330	529
Householder	258	422	303	271	344	439	325	230	358
Nonfamily householder	70	106	61	87	146	100	72	56	88
Living alone	69	99	58	85	144	93	72	56	88
Spouse	86	128	105	74	81	145	113	73	120
Other relatives	56	101	63	39	59	74	46	26	50
Nonrelatives	3	13	6	6	8	8	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	21	13	5	7	—	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 164	2 703	1 293	873	650	2 303	1 573	841	1 279
With own children under 18 years	607	1 633	707	440	230	1 397	970	488	754
Number of own children under 18 years	1 180	3 265	1 460	939	421	2 839	2 105	1 035	1 713
Married-couple families	797	2 085	982	514	391	1 711	1 217	681	1 014
With own children under 18 years	431	1 281	567	268	136	1 092	790	417	641
Number of own children under 18 years	855	2 607	1 176	578	240	2 265	1 725	887	1 481
Female householder, no husband present	316	499	234	277	232	472	283	120	215
With own children under 18 years	154	294	112	138	89	250	154	57	101
Number of own children under 18 years	281	536	230	284	175	466	327	117	209
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 496	3 569	1 906	1 207	861	3 053	2 199	1 201	1 890
Never married	430	976	609	412	284	934	709	389	652
Now married, except separated	918	2 304	1 110	626	432	1 864	1 321	714	1 079
Consensually married	83	127	81	95	44	134	140	59	110
Separated	43	62	53	44	28	52	41	30	53
Widowed	31	78	57	56	38	69	61	28	62
Divorced	74	149	77	69	79	134	67	40	44
Females 15 years and over	1 754	3 883	1 906	1 317	1 071	3 302	2 296	1 160	1 872
Never married	389	855	437	275	223	801	576	253	475
Now married, except separated	930	2 319	1 112	626	433	1 880	1 326	719	1 080
Consensually married	85	129	84	94	41	131	140	61	109
Separated	75	116	63	74	46	100	81	37	63
Widowed	174	265	173	181	233	259	164	93	176
Divorced	186	328	121	148	136	262	149	58	78

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Caguas Municipio		Cayey Municipio				
	San Juan-- Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenos Municipio	Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Cayey zona urbana	Cidra Munici- pio	Gurobo Munici- pio	San Lorenzo Municipio
All housing units -----	677 363	98 166	8 038	43 293	30 354	15 385	7 950	10 693	9 366	11 391
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	608 322	89 344	7 096	40 104	28 491	13 742	7 311	9 765	8 421	10 216
Owner-occupied housing units-----	429 224	65 821	5 282	29 045	19 499	9 266	4 203	7 426	6 718	8 084
Percent of occupied housing units-----	63.4	67.1	65.7	67.1	64.2	60.2	52.9	69.4	71.7	71.0
Renter-occupied housing units-----	179 098	23 523	1 814	11 059	8 992	4 476	3 108	2 339	1 703	2 132
Percent of occupied housing units-----	26.4	24.0	22.6	25.5	29.6	29.1	39.1	21.9	18.2	18.7
No cash rent-----	35 926	6 450	595	2 450	1 584	1 261	703	749	596	799
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	69 041	8 822	942	3 189	1 863	1 643	639	928	945	1 175
For sale only-----	8 110	1 005	64	538	338	90	37	65	134	114
For rent-----	15 121	1 447	142	660	544	245	159	125	119	156
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	20 865	2 807	367	725	402	563	180	273	369	510
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	10 878	1 201	142	344	141	331	66	160	106	118
For migrant workers-----	165	21	3	9	4	1	1	7	1	—
Other vacant-----	13 902	2 341	224	913	434	413	196	298	216	277
Boarded up-----	1 735	324	17	104	68	61	28	53	61	28
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	36 667	1 709	106	351	325	563	369	221	133	335
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	33 936	1 919	147	434	430	968	908	107	99	164
Vacant condominium housing units-----	13 703	211	24	67	65	70	43	17	6	27
ROOMS										
1 room-----	12 803	1 049	111	381	208	205	106	113	117	122
2 rooms-----	25 907	3 258	371	1 277	702	607	275	357	292	354
3 rooms-----	67 360	9 540	1 038	3 760	2 302	1 835	929	1 044	850	1 013
4 rooms-----	123 961	21 536	2 161	8 266	5 034	3 851	1 854	2 704	2 045	2 509
5 rooms-----	216 459	35 592	2 798	15 090	10 571	5 377	2 798	3 759	3 816	4 752
6 rooms-----	149 111	18 432	1 073	9 630	7 642	2 388	1 325	1 818	1 606	1 917
7 rooms-----	55 253	5 989	302	3 389	2 756	767	453	605	408	518
8 or more rooms-----	26 509	2 770	184	1 500	1 139	355	210	293	232	206
Median, all housing units-----	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
Median, all housing units-----	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	11 646	2 453	391	719	194	358	82	296	327	362
Renter-occupied housing units-----	4 645	926	119	294	142	171	70	99	106	137
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	798	140	25	49	38	19	13	16	25	6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	434 016	72 770	5 815	30 438	19 742	10 648	4 419	8 664	7 637	9 568
1, attached-----	109 554	17 018	1 651	7 911	5 840	3 233	2 145	1 652	1 454	1 117
2-----	9 826	1 592	198	615	523	350	274	141	48	240
3 or 4-----	13 387	1 352	141	636	588	211	183	48	107	209
5 to 9-----	21 986	2 025	122	1 286	1 274	244	239	152	53	168
10 to 19-----	28 063	2 085	81	1 400	1 398	466	466	14	49	75
20 to 49-----	14 665	382	—	281	281	101	101	—	—	—
50 or more-----	43 052	750	—	638	638	112	112	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	416	63	18	20	19	6	2	10	5	4
Other-----	2 398	129	12	68	51	14	9	12	13	10
Occupied housing units-----	608 322	89 344	7 096	40 104	28 491	13 742	7 311	9 765	8 421	10 216
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	91 175	10 996	829	4 959	3 675	1 923	1 223	997	952	1 336
2 persons-----	140 012	19 233	1 379	9 105	6 756	2 899	1 695	1 769	1 883	2 198
3 persons-----	123 573	18 321	1 318	8 603	6 266	2 815	1 526	1 861	1 767	1 957
4 persons-----	123 249	19 311	1 500	8 712	6 037	2 910	1 424	2 225	1 846	2 118
5 persons-----	79 483	13 138	1 243	5 449	3 742	1 906	862	1 782	1 234	1 524
6 or more persons-----	50 830	8 345	827	3 276	2 015	1 289	581	1 131	739	1 083
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.09	3.29	3.51	3.20	3.11	3.23	2.98	3.61	3.28	3.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.17	3.36	3.60	3.25	3.15	3.27	2.90	3.71	3.32	3.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.92	3.13	3.28	3.06	3.03	3.15	3.09	3.32	3.14	3.11
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	543 175	77 941	5 795	35 905	26 276	11 882	6 548	8 194	7 378	8 787
1.01 to 1.50-----	46 280	8 473	957	3 103	1 722	1 405	584	1 184	771	1 053
1.51 or more-----	18 867	2 930	344	1 096	493	455	179	387	272	376
Mean-----	.65	.69	.77	.66	.62	.71	.66	.75	.70	.71
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	375 077	58 830	4 370	26 778	18 332	8 183	3 878	6 527	6 259	6 713
Less than \$20,000-----	68 497	14 519	1 577	4 311	1 629	2 272	843	2 070	1 623	2 666
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	93 018	17 319	1 387	6 796	4 082	2 653	1 164	1 992	2 195	2 296
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	96 744	14 967	836	8 064	6 492	1 967	1 130	1 420	1 526	1 154
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	59 037	7 378	354	4 637	3 922	859	545	609	523	396
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	23 341	2 239	107	1 433	1 188	230	123	220	148	101
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	19 197	1 503	67	953	720	135	55	160	124	64
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	8 021	509	26	309	154	45	11	36	68	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2 889	174	9	109	51	12	4	8	32	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1 673	113	3	83	41	5	1	5	13	4
\$300,000 or more-----	2 660	109	4	83	53	5	2	7	7	3
Median (dollars)-----	44 200	36 800	27 100	44 600	49 800	33 100	38 700	31 100	33 400	25 300
Mean (dollars)-----	54 700	42 700	34 400	50 500	54 500	37 900	40 900	37 700	39 700	30 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	175 773	22 570	1 698	10 808	8 912	4 278	3 084	2 168	1 642	1 976
No cash rent-----	34 413	5 915	533	2 337	1 568	1 137	695	657	557	694
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	168	159	152	168	170	157	151	155	157	146
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	207	175	149	188	189	167	162	161	168	153

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguos Buenos Municipio					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
All housing units.....	1 239	1 706	1 324	1 534	2 235	2 832	2 196	1 574	1 298	1 728
TENURE										
Occupied housing units.....	1 112	1 519	1 198	1 273	1 994	2 610	2 032	1 522	1 237	1 576
Owner-occupied housing units.....	836	1 086	617	1 124	1 619	2 265	1 816	1 007	830	1 330
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.5	63.7	46.6	73.3	72.4	80.0	82.7	64.0	63.9	77.0
Renter-occupied housing units.....	276	433	581	149	375	345	216	515	407	246
Percent of occupied housing units.....	22.3	25.4	43.9	9.7	16.8	12.2	9.8	32.7	31.4	14.2
No cash rent.....	110	147	133	59	146	123	41	115	54	111
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	127	187	126	261	241	222	164	52	61	152
For sale only.....	10	22	13	12	7	41	80	21	10	15
For rent.....	16	28	31	16	51	12	12	13	24	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	72	62	45	87	101	73	43	4	13	51
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	19	26	4	40	53	21	10	2	4	43
For migrant workers.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	10	49	32	106	27	75	19	12	9	33
Boarded up.....	—	3	3	8	3	1	1	2	—	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	14	33	8	15	36	8	14	8	1	5
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	31	55	45	2	14	1	5	77	1	1
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	4	2	—	12	—	2	1	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	16	23	15	29	28	18	18	2	6	20
2 rooms.....	80	101	31	78	81	43	25	11	16	110
3 rooms.....	149	226	142	245	276	165	105	69	73	274
4 rooms.....	355	411	407	415	573	446	151	181	235	401
5 rooms.....	416	543	507	517	815	1 325	309	332	599	585
6 rooms.....	155	246	158	185	329	659	948	612	266	241
7 rooms.....	32	97	40	47	86	135	380	308	80	58
8 or more rooms.....	36	59	24	18	47	41	260	59	23	39
Median, all housing units.....	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.0	4.6
Mean, all housing units.....	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.0	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.0	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.1	5.2	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.0
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	32	76	14	87	182	108	17	—	2	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14	48	3	19	35	28	2	1	4	16
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	2	10	—	3	10	1	1	1	1	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	924	1 103	678	1 360	1 750	2 156	2 017	1 162	952	1 483
1, attached.....	242	522	304	132	451	657	161	303	138	237
2.....	19	30	105	30	14	6	2	6	15	5
3 or 4.....	19	16	79	11	16	6	5	19	25	1
5 to 9.....	15	26	81	—	—	4	7	57	147	—
10 to 19.....	17	2	62	—	—	—	—	25	19	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	4	12	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Other.....	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 112	1 519	1 198	1 273	1 994	2 610	2 032	1 522	1 237	1 576
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	165	138	192	141	193	228	114	158	153	151
2 persons.....	218	289	276	230	366	539	366	365	336	294
3 persons.....	213	283	247	234	341	597	444	337	280	320
4 persons.....	230	364	217	257	432	651	602	344	234	364
5 persons.....	174	284	151	234	400	357	374	216	144	267
6 or more persons.....	112	161	115	177	262	238	132	102	90	180
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.31	3.64	3.03	3.62	3.72	3.40	3.65	3.21	2.96	3.56
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.45	3.73	2.70	3.70	3.82	3.43	3.69	3.24	2.76	3.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.02	3.44	3.33	3.14	3.30	3.20	3.34	3.13	3.31	3.16
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	926	1 256	1 046	969	1 598	2 317	1 930	1 448	1 135	1 201
1.01 to 1.50.....	151	180	118	213	295	219	69	61	82	238
1.51 or more.....	35	83	34	91	101	74	33	13	20	137
Mean.....	.74	.77	.69	.83	.79	.69	.60	.58	.63	.81
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	701	922	538	802	1 407	2 172	1 774	981	795	1 120
Less than \$20,000.....	295	221	165	441	455	417	111	17	49	253
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	196	267	160	256	508	746	142	93	130	407
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	124	226	133	72	281	625	353	332	372	211
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	51	117	60	23	103	282	467	395	181	125
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	20	40	9	6	32	67	320	109	43	56
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	10	30	8	1	18	28	276	27	18	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	13	2	2	6	4	37	7	—	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	6	1	1	—	3	22	—	—	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	15	1	—	5
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	—	2	—	31	—	2	1
Median (dollars).....	23 400	37 500	31 900	18 000	28 000	37 800	70 600	61 800	51 100	34 400
Mean (dollars).....	32 200	44 400	36 500	23 500	34 500	40 700	82 500	62 500	53 200	44 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	258	394	579	123	344	332	206	503	404	210
No cash rent.....	98	130	132	45	128	117	34	112	54	94
Median contract rent (dollars).....	156	161	133	116	161	245	351	149	158	200
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	159	169	132	117	167	253	330	192	176	212

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
All housing units -----	2 181	985	3 672	1 322	1 881	1 180	1 996	1 574	1 229	1 284
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	2 021	903	3 368	1 250	1 747	1 121	1 927	1 522	1 171	1 238
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 466	747	2 868	1 087	1 594	900	1 329	1 007	954	851
Percent of occupied housing units-----	67.2	75.8	78.1	82.2	84.7	76.3	66.6	64.0	77.6	66.3
Renter-occupied housing units-----	555	156	500	163	153	221	598	515	217	387
Percent of occupied housing units-----	25.4	15.8	13.6	12.3	8.1	18.7	30.0	32.7	17.7	30.1
No cash rent-----	104	68	119	17	9	23	38	115	19	33
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	160	82	304	72	134	59	69	52	58	46
For sale only-----	7	12	80	8	80	6	8	21	10	4
For rent-----	50	11	39	7	11	12	27	13	11	13
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	39	14	58	45	22	27	15	4	14	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	10	13	18	7	9	8	6	2	11	1
For migrant workers-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other vacant-----	54	29	109	5	12	6	13	12	12	11
Boarded up-----	6	3	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	22	4	—	5	11	13	52	8	28	25
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	11	3	—	1	4	5	11	77	4	18
Vacant condominium housing units-----	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1
ROOMS										
1 room-----	11	19	25	4	5	8	7	2	9	3
2 rooms-----	120	17	92	6	5	15	23	11	15	38
3 rooms-----	161	71	328	63	67	81	75	69	78	124
4 rooms-----	411	223	739	142	77	140	251	181	138	298
5 rooms-----	845	280	1 520	701	227	401	733	332	420	541
6 rooms-----	421	167	763	315	896	418	610	612	378	199
7 rooms-----	159	146	159	78	355	81	195	308	145	57
8 or more rooms-----	53	62	46	13	249	36	102	59	46	24
Median, all housing units-----	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.8
Mean, all housing units-----	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.8
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	32	37	79	9	6	8	7	—	4	10
Renter-occupied housing units-----	10	15	24	3	1	1	4	1	1	2
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	1 590	830	2 617	848	1 777	943	1 364	1 162	1 039	547
1, attached-----	310	135	824	467	97	194	274	303	147	719
2-----	15	13	68	1	—	26	19	6	33	5
3 or 4-----	9	3	20	3	2	12	25	19	4	6
5 to 9-----	9	—	138	2	1	2	17	57	—	1
10 to 19-----	20	—	—	—	—	—	103	25	—	—
20 to 49-----	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	72	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	2	—
Other-----	4	4	2	—	3	3	2	2	4	6
Occupied housing units-----	2 021	903	3 368	1 250	1 747	1 121	1 927	1 522	1 171	1 238
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	250	87	355	83	69	129	232	158	136	133
2 persons-----	432	168	778	243	292	254	508	365	299	337
3 persons-----	434	183	771	294	394	253	472	337	281	267
4 persons-----	447	229	766	337	546	241	408	344	251	255
5 persons-----	290	139	474	176	340	165	215	216	134	185
6 or more persons-----	168	97	224	117	106	79	92	102	70	61
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.26	3.56	3.21	3.51	3.72	3.20	2.97	3.21	3.04	3.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.42	3.59	3.26	3.55	3.75	3.31	2.91	3.24	2.97	3.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.85	3.42	2.98	3.28	3.38	2.91	3.07	3.13	3.29	2.99
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 815	801	3 018	1 116	1 684	1 031	1 851	1 448	1 110	1 116
1.01 to 1.50-----	160	70	263	112	43	69	61	61	50	100
1.51 or more-----	46	3	87	22	20	21	15	13	11	22
Mean-----	.68	.68	.68	.69	.59	.62	.57	.58	.59	.66
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 326	690	2 576	1 040	1 572	848	1 267	981	910	824
Less than \$20,000-----	187	172	529	110	23	52	64	17	42	174
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	403	159	838	356	105	189	202	93	128	296
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	456	93	827	322	332	367	499	332	449	248
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	190	51	300	175	446	185	382	395	250	86
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	52	49	48	58	312	43	88	109	28	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	28	142	31	18	265	11	25	27	11	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	5	21	3	—	27	1	4	7	2	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	2	—	1	13	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	1	—	—	—	28	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	42 500	41 800	38 200	42 200	73 200	49 100	53 700	61 800	51 200	36 200
Mean (dollars)-----	45 400	59 900	39 200	45 800	86 500	50 000	56 200	62 500	52 600	38 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	546	146	468	158	151	218	595	503	213	381
No cash rent-----	100	63	101	17	9	23	37	112	19	31
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	215	201	230	280	365	266	174	149	268	168
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	210	233	230	285	364	261	196	192	248	181

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
All housing units	794	719	341	1 446	1 070	894	1 247	1 215	839	1 164
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	748	592	293	1 259	1 034	844	1 162	1 079	793	1 119
Owner-occupied housing units	273	264	124	749	760	457	756	436	492	672
Percent of occupied housing units	34.4	36.7	36.4	51.8	71.0	51.1	60.6	35.9	58.6	57.7
Renter-occupied housing units	475	328	169	510	274	387	406	643	301	447
Percent of occupied housing units	59.8	45.6	49.6	35.3	25.6	43.3	32.6	52.9	35.9	38.4
No cash rent	110	39	20	88	26	23	61	181	79	101
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	46	127	48	187	36	50	85	136	46	45
For sale only	2	14	4	41	5	3	13	19	4	6
For rent	20	47	22	54	9	18	30	66	4	15
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	10	3	17	4	20	20	27	13	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	5	6	6	4	2	6	8	4	8
For migrant workers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	14	51	13	68	14	7	16	16	21	11
Boarded up	5	22	—	16	—	—	—	5	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	49	1	1	10	27	43	4	18	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	79	4	14	17	17	15	81	61	7	—
Vacant condominium housing units	12	4	5	1	—	9	5	13	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	2	28	11	26	15	8	6	10	—	5
2 rooms	18	53	21	86	27	26	44	42	20	16
3 rooms	117	97	47	226	109	76	111	137	71	61
4 rooms	220	160	83	374	154	130	249	268	148	258
5 rooms	280	215	86	436	356	266	296	383	331	529
6 rooms	121	110	60	200	242	255	276	228	179	187
7 rooms	27	36	17	62	106	115	164	86	73	72
8 or more rooms	9	20	16	36	61	18	101	61	17	36
Median, all housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units	2	12	—	26	9	2	23	4	2	2
Renter-occupied housing units	5	30	5	22	7	4	15	4	4	5
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	—	10	—	7	1	—	3	2	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	260	344	138	857	836	527	713	454	524	697
1, attached	130	182	93	423	112	82	235	243	116	125
2	6	61	35	56	7	16	15	75	15	2
3 or 4	10	59	50	27	18	14	19	147	16	21
5 to 9	262	47	24	74	39	203	3	142	45	65
10 to 19	6	26	1	1	34	48	69	146	122	110
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	24	—	30	—	—	44
50 or more	119	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	98
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
Other	1	—	—	8	—	2	4	2	1	2
Occupied housing units	748	592	293	1 259	1 034	844	1 162	1 079	793	1 119
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	127	199	78	290	115	82	190	202	129	211
2 persons	192	169	91	329	252	177	342	262	197	233
3 persons	166	95	42	262	212	186	245	195	157	246
4 persons	121	83	44	182	236	157	206	205	130	227
5 persons	91	28	23	107	162	133	115	115	113	125
6 or more persons	51	18	15	89	57	109	64	100	67	77
Median, occupied housing units	2.83	2.07	2.25	2.54	3.21	3.38	2.70	2.89	2.95	2.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.71	1.96	2.22	2.39	3.33	3.17	2.56	2.46	2.90	3.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.90	2.22	2.29	2.78	2.96	3.64	2.92	3.19	3.04	2.67
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	682	569	275	1 124	943	751	1 088	963	722	1 031
1.01 to 1.50	50	19	14	93	66	66	56	89	59	73
1.51 or more	16	4	4	42	25	27	18	27	12	15
Mean .....	.67	.52	.56	.64	.63	.69	.55	.63	.63	.61
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	255	228	102	673	735	424	614	399	465	636
Less than \$20,000	20	35	11	233	29	19	57	41	29	50
\$20,000 to \$39,999	90	58	24	258	118	76	116	74	80	127
\$40,000 to \$59,999	105	58	28	111	291	197	153	87	174	218
\$60,000 to \$79,999	36	46	8	35	179	118	164	71	142	116
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	13	12	24	35	11	75	56	28	68
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	12	9	9	27	2	29	41	7	42
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	5	1	28	1	13	15	4	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	2	2	—	10	—	1	9	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	1	1	2	9	—	5	4	—	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—	2	—	9	—	1	1	1	3
Median (dollars)	41 800	47 300	51 900	27 900	53 700	51 700	55 000	58 600	52 500	51 900
Mean (dollars)	42 300	52 200	73 800	33 200	68 600	51 700	61 100	70 600	55 200	59 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	474	324	167	508	273	386	403	640	299	446
No cash rent	110	39	20	88	26	23	61	181	78	101
Median contract rent (dollars)	60	213	217	130	217	60	216	137	66	105
Mean contract rent (dollars)	95	213	215	153	198	130	224	157	123	155

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
All housing units -----	1 074	1 298	990	708	1 350	89	1 927	442	2 054	227
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	1 037	1 237	952	666	1 274	88	1 794	419	1 926	199
Owner-occupied housing units-----	394	830	638	496	1 004	65	1 297	370	1 633	67
Percent of occupied housing units-----	36.7	63.9	64.4	70.1	74.4	73.0	67.3	83.7	79.5	29.5
Renter-occupied housing units-----	643	407	314	170	270	23	497	49	293	132
Percent of occupied housing units-----	59.9	31.4	31.7	24.0	20.0	25.8	25.8	11.1	14.3	58.1
No cash rent-----	241	54	45	31	49	15	89	23	45	10
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	37	61	38	42	76	1	133	23	128	28
For sale only-----	8	10	4	5	12	—	6	4	40	1
For rent-----	7	24	10	14	27	—	39	4	24	16
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	12	13	9	11	24	1	36	9	19	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	4	8	6	7	—	10	1	4	1
For migrant workers-----	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	10	9	7	6	6	—	42	5	41	6
Boarded up-----	2	—	1	—	1	—	6	1	2	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	1	—	1	4	—	22	2	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	1	—	—	2	—	11	1	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	5	6	2	5	9	1	10	7	11	3
2 rooms-----	11	16	14	15	14	3	109	6	31	17
3 rooms-----	118	73	84	23	49	8	131	39	151	17
4 rooms-----	316	235	148	110	136	17	345	70	336	50
5 rooms-----	489	599	458	270	305	36	734	92	970	85
6 rooms-----	108	266	210	230	552	20	393	89	454	34
7 rooms-----	20	80	62	44	222	1	155	99	82	14
8 or more rooms-----	7	23	12	11	63	3	50	40	19	7
Median, all housing units-----	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.0	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.8
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.0	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.1	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	2	2	3	3	2	28	21	6	1
Renter-occupied housing units-----	1	4	—	—	2	—	7	7	5	2
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	349	952	711	421	1 106	84	1 389	364	1 256	80
1, attached-----	188	138	112	256	222	4	260	65	626	27
2-----	4	15	1	19	17	1	14	11	17	46
3 or 4-----	47	25	6	—	—	—	7	—	15	25
5 to 9-----	53	19	37	6	5	—	9	—	138	28
10 to 19-----	433	147	89	—	—	—	20	—	—	18
20 to 49-----	—	—	31	—	—	—	152	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other-----	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	3
Occupied housing units-----	1 037	1 237	952	666	1 274	88	1 794	419	1 926	199
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	142	153	69	85	120	7	225	41	193	77
2 persons-----	221	336	175	188	304	22	385	78	450	55
3 persons-----	239	280	231	164	277	18	377	92	457	27
4 persons-----	219	234	236	113	278	21	393	101	451	18
5 persons-----	112	144	154	68	175	14	265	70	283	14
6 or more persons-----	104	90	87	48	120	6	149	37	92	8
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.15	2.96	3.50	2.87	3.27	3.33	3.26	3.48	3.20	1.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.25	2.76	3.35	2.90	3.29	3.38	3.42	3.46	3.23	1.84
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.10	3.31	3.71	2.76	3.20	3.20	2.86	3.63	3.02	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	925	1 135	842	629	1 201	78	1 618	381	1 772	191
1.01 to 1.50-----	92	82	92	30	52	6	136	24	121	6
1.51 or more-----	20	20	18	7	21	4	40	14	33	2
Mean-----	.72	.63	.70	.59	.60	.70	.67	.63	.66	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	381	795	622	473	969	60	1 165	346	1 503	45
Less than \$20,000-----	23	49	40	26	49	12	145	93	177	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	143	130	107	152	236	18	342	60	491	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	132	372	273	214	430	19	430	36	603	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	66	181	175	66	202	4	177	19	197	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	7	43	23	12	42	6	39	22	20	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	6	18	4	2	6	1	23	103	13	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	4	—	—	1	3	—	4	12	2	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Median (dollars)-----	43 400	51 100	51 900	43 700	48 900	40 000	43 500	46 700	41 800	40 400
Mean (dollars)-----	46 800	53 200	51 000	45 100	49 700	42 200	46 100	66 700	42 100	74 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	643	404	313	168	268	21	491	49	284	132
No cash rent-----	241	54	45	31	49	14	85	23	41	10
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	60—	158	145	241	288	163	223	213	264	223
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	111	176	173	235	274	167	214	277	260	223

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
All housing units	1 469	1 903	1 510	315	—	—	1 639	254	543	1 618
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 319	1 673	1 360	285	—	—	1 488	227	484	1 442
Owner-occupied housing units	1 009	1 348	1 178	222	—	—	1 265	169	377	1 235
Percent of occupied housing units	68.7	70.8	78.0	70.5	—	—	77.2	66.5	69.4	76.3
Renter-occupied housing units	310	325	182	63	—	—	223	58	107	207
Percent of occupied housing units	21.1	17.1	12.1	20.0	—	—	13.6	22.8	19.7	12.8
No cash rent	103	149	106	32	—	—	96	15	45	74
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	150	230	150	30	—	—	151	27	59	176
For sale only	23	49	33	—	—	—	15	1	8	40
For rent	20	22	5	—	—	—	10	11	7	15
Rented or sold, not occupied	29	63	28	21	—	—	50	3	5	39
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	11	19	14	1	—	—	43	—	12	14
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other vacant	67	77	70	7	—	—	33	12	24	68
Boarded up	7	5	1	1	—	—	6	—	2	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	11	2	3	3	—	—	5	—	2	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	13	27	14	13	—	—	19	1	12	14
2 rooms	58	92	37	20	—	—	107	11	11	61
3 rooms	159	174	102	38	—	—	266	30	32	177
4 rooms	321	505	304	74	—	—	384	66	153	403
5 rooms	508	648	624	82	—	—	549	111	188	550
6 rooms	224	246	344	52	—	—	221	28	78	309
7 rooms	113	110	57	25	—	—	57	4	47	77
8 or more rooms	73	101	28	11	—	—	36	3	22	27
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	—	—	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	—	—	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	—	—	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	—	—	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.1	—	—	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units	35	87	99	11	—	—	39	4	16	73
Renter-occupied housing units	6	21	25	1	—	—	16	3	8	19
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 170	1 540	1 308	240	—	—	1 399	201	466	1 361
1, attached	279	352	190	64	—	—	233	50	70	196
2	7	4	5	2	—	—	4	1	2	51
3 or 4	12	6	3	3	—	—	1	2	3	5
5 to 9	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Occupied housing units	1 319	1 673	1 360	285	—	—	1 488	227	484	1 442
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	170	176	145	45	—	—	144	25	46	162
2 persons	266	359	296	74	—	—	272	47	90	328
3 persons	275	303	303	50	—	—	302	57	91	314
4 persons	331	363	314	56	—	—	343	54	128	315
5 persons	171	262	181	34	—	—	253	25	69	191
6 or more persons	106	210	121	26	—	—	174	19	60	132
Median, occupied housing units	3.31	3.50	3.29	2.97	—	—	3.58	3.23	3.62	3.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.37	3.51	3.31	2.89	—	—	3.65	3.44	3.70	3.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.15	3.44	3.13	3.21	—	—	3.16	2.78	3.33	2.93
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 175	1 367	1 201	246	—	—	1 123	197	420	1 246
1.01 to 1.50	102	207	107	26	—	—	232	24	46	142
1.51 or more	42	99	52	13	—	—	133	6	18	54
Mean .....	.68	.75	.69	.69	—	—	.81	.73	.72	.71
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	943	1 239	1 132	202	—	—	1 060	161	344	1 073
Less than \$20,000	217	400	307	88	—	—	241	42	79	352
\$20,000 to \$39,999	203	420	390	37	—	—	389	61	99	347
\$40,000 to \$59,999	187	231	303	21	—	—	192	26	57	224
\$60,000 to \$79,999	93	85	107	21	—	—	121	13	32	103
\$80,000 to \$99,999	36	29	9	8	—	—	50	13	27	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	69	111	10	11	—	—	36	5	39	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999	86	116	4	10	—	—	19	1	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	20	25	2	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	18	14	—	2	—	—	5	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	14	8	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	44 200	29 100	32 500	26 500	—	—	34 100	34 000	38 600	29 400
Mean (dollars)	70 600	42 500	36 000	51 800	—	—	44 900	40 000	53 000	35 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	297	311	174	55	—	—	189	55	97	184
No cash rent	93	140	100	25	—	—	80	15	40	60
Median contract rent (dollars)	173	162	152	150	—	—	201	154	179	157
Mean contract rent (dollars)	198	173	191	168	—	—	215	171	213	171

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cayey Municipio			Cayey zona urbana, Cayey Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
All housing units -----	2 407	1 281	1 912	1 677	2 181	439	1 112	1 861	1 560	1 493
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	2 203	1 132	1 778	1 492	1 850	423	991	1 722	1 423	1 315
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 885	858	1 131	1 013	1 494	23	644	927	695	744
Percent of occupied housing units-----	78.3	67.0	59.2	60.4	68.5	5.2	57.9	49.8	44.6	49.8
Renter-occupied housing units-----	318	274	647	479	356	400	347	795	728	571
Percent of occupied housing units-----	13.2	21.4	33.8	28.6	16.3	91.1	31.2	42.7	46.7	38.2
No cash rent-----	143	103	174	93	154	121	59	208	181	113
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	204	149	134	185	331	16	121	139	137	178
For sale only-----	23	8	9	9	23	1	6	8	11	6
For rent-----	14	11	29	33	19	7	23	27	51	41
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	37	48	29	102	91	2	71	22	18	52
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	30	59	15	8	145	5	3	9	18	22
For migrant workers-----	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	99	22	52	32	53	1	17	73	39	57
Boarded up-----	4	5	5	1	16	—	1	14	3	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	39	152	53	1	83	24	73	21
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	360	76	11	353	61	289	155	24
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	9	19	11	9	8	3	8	8
ROOMS										
1 room-----	43	17	15	24	36	2	16	26	33	24
2 rooms-----	108	70	45	85	113	4	62	56	42	84
3 rooms-----	292	188	250	198	276	96	141	191	184	218
4 rooms-----	662	360	516	355	668	125	254	366	446	405
5 rooms-----	850	409	704	577	681	108	368	604	515	528
6 rooms-----	322	164	286	308	265	76	182	384	247	152
7 rooms-----	95	48	73	91	92	24	58	153	60	58
8 or more rooms-----	35	25	23	39	50	4	31	81	33	24
Median, all housing units-----	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Mean, all housing units-----	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	6.0	4.9	5.4	5.1	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	94	67	17	31	133	1	24	16	21	12
Renter-occupied housing units-----	27	26	12	20	38	6	17	12	18	13
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	1	1	—	3	3	—	3	1	7	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	2 021	990	1 305	1 158	1 892	51	761	1 088	740	854
1, attached-----	367	268	300	445	269	93	287	376	324	516
2-----	5	11	84	56	11	76	51	16	57	69
3 or 4-----	11	2	4	12	5	1	9	46	73	52
5 to 9-----	2	2	6	3	1	5	2	118	112	1
10 to 19-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	250	—
20 to 49-----	—	—	101	—	—	101	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	112	—	—	112	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Other-----	—	8	—	3	1	—	2	—	3	1
Occupied housing units-----	2 203	1 132	1 778	1 492	1 850	423	991	1 722	1 423	1 315
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	218	153	229	238	242	104	199	233	319	250
2 persons-----	374	243	326	332	338	75	238	409	354	292
3 persons-----	429	213	328	331	367	62	216	377	266	298
4 persons-----	509	262	408	306	407	79	183	347	233	250
5 persons-----	374	147	302	181	301	52	96	202	150	128
6 or more persons-----	299	114	185	104	195	51	59	154	101	97
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.66	3.30	3.51	3.03	3.44	3.02	2.77	3.08	2.64	2.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.73	3.33	3.73	3.02	3.48	3.06	2.70	2.87	2.48	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.25	3.22	3.05	3.05	3.29	3.02	2.89	3.29	2.84	3.19
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 715	939	1 510	1 337	1 529	377	899	1 544	1 294	1 147
1.01 to 1.50-----	360	135	213	107	234	38	65	140	104	123
1.51 or more-----	128	58	55	48	87	8	27	38	25	45
Mean-----	.81	.74	.75	.66	.76	.71	.62	.65	.63	.68
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 511	781	1 081	922	1 233	17	596	874	572	694
Less than \$20,000-----	693	263	230	280	496	1	210	135	153	235
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	501	267	415	275	395	2	180	218	172	264
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	197	134	261	210	194	6	113	228	172	133
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	71	69	103	106	71	2	59	199	54	49
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	20	25	40	32	30	6	22	55	9	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	19	15	19	14	30	—	11	29	8	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	6	3	11	5	10	—	1	7	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	21 800	28 500	34 900	32 700	24 500	58 800	29 600	47 400	34 400	28 000
Mean (dollars)-----	28 400	37 100	40 000	37 100	33 700	60 800	34 900	49 500	37 600	31 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	276	258	640	469	301	396	343	786	726	569
No cash rent-----	122	94	170	92	116	118	59	205	181	112
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	155	159	108	174	170	60—	166	143	117	179
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	155	168	129	195	192	78	190	155	123	211

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cayey zono urbana, Cayey Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Cayey Municipio						
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98
All housing units.....	1 261	224	1 844	1 473	565	1 596	1 957	—	—
TENURE									
Occupied housing units.....	1 221	216	1 575	1 355	501	1 366	1 634	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	988	182	1 176	1 108	369	1 098	1 312	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.4	81.3	63.8	75.2	65.3	68.8	67.0	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	233	34	399	247	132	268	322	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	18.5	15.2	21.6	16.8	23.4	16.8	16.5	—	—
No cash rent.....	21	—	203	53	34	114	154	—	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	40	8	269	118	64	230	323	—	—
For sale only.....	3	2	19	8	3	2	21	—	—
For rent.....	10	—	26	22	10	9	19	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14	1	60	27	31	175	90	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	3	78	10	5	30	142	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	2	86	51	15	14	51	—	—
Boarded up.....	1	—	8	5	—	4	16	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	137	30	19	38	69	45	23	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	19	7	16	7	15	18	4	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	1	2	—	11	4	10	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	5	—	21	13	8	21	36	—	—
2 rooms.....	21	6	87	41	23	74	107	—	—
3 rooms.....	71	28	222	154	57	225	248	—	—
4 rooms.....	173	85	456	391	101	466	583	—	—
5 rooms.....	601	74	632	596	209	535	607	—	—
6 rooms.....	260	24	285	210	126	201	241	—	—
7 rooms.....	94	6	95	49	33	51	86	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	36	1	46	19	8	23	49	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	—	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.3	—	—
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	2	54	16	7	68	131	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	2	23	6	3	33	36	—	—
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	824	101	1 463	1 254	397	1 324	1 791	—	—
1, attached.....	427	122	352	207	158	224	147	—	—
2.....	4	1	9	8	5	44	10	—	—
3 or 4.....	2	—	14	3	3	3	5	—	—
5 to 9.....	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other.....	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 221	216	1 575	1 355	501	1 366	1 634	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	98	20	172	125	39	142	222	—	—
2 persons.....	290	37	313	251	94	245	301	—	—
3 persons.....	254	53	296	266	115	298	314	—	—
4 persons.....	279	53	368	329	123	312	354	—	—
5 persons.....	202	32	246	250	85	194	269	—	—
6 or more persons.....	98	21	180	134	45	175	174	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.38	3.46	3.52	3.61	3.52	3.49	3.44	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.47	3.61	3.60	3.75	3.61	3.53	3.46	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.09	2.92	3.27	3.07	3.34	3.35	3.36	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 107	180	1 314	1 133	438	1 100	1 349	—	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	87	27	193	175	42	204	207	—	—
1.51 or more.....	27	9	68	47	21	62	78	—	—
Mean.....	.67	.79	.75	.76	.72	.79	.76	—	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	952	173	998	1 064	326	857	1 060	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	96	13	276	229	70	371	483	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	240	88	368	413	95	306	307	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	422	56	202	255	97	145	138	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	171	11	80	101	47	26	60	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	16	3	29	34	10	7	27	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	2	28	19	3	2	28	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	—	9	11	4	—	10	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	45 700	36 500	32 100	34 600	39 500	22 800	22 000	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	45 700	39 100	38 400	39 600	41 000	26 900	32 900	—	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	231	33	333	244	126	223	268	—	—
No cash rent.....	20	—	157	52	33	84	116	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	254	228	166	206	204	150	161	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	239	222	181	202	211	149	186	—	—

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurabo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
All housing units	1 411	2 189	1 030	2 368	1 438	2 257	1 390	2 155	1 108
TENURE									
Occupied housing units	1 295	1 962	966	2 135	1 363	2 044	1 217	1 944	976
Owner-occupied housing units	1 104	1 553	689	1 700	806	1 574	1 009	1 610	661
Percent of occupied housing units	78.2	70.9	66.9	71.8	56.1	69.7	72.6	74.7	59.7
Renter-occupied housing units	191	409	277	435	557	470	208	334	315
Percent of occupied housing units	13.5	18.7	26.9	18.4	38.7	20.8	15.0	15.5	28.4
No cash rent	70	180	69	104	102	224	119	142	67
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	116	227	64	233	75	213	173	211	132
For sale only	11	11	8	18	6	11	12	10	7
For rent	16	31	13	20	21	24	8	26	35
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	45	10	97	23	88	72	99	74
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	54	14	32	8	42	60	12	1
For migrant workers	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	—
Other vacant	69	84	19	63	16	47	21	63	15
Boarded up	4	6	3	24	—	16	1	29	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	20	17	12	74	55	43	11	9	25
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1	3	3	23	24	53	—	2	10
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	6	4	7	1	1	2
ROOMS									
1 room	16	29	13	13	9	33	29	27	16
2 rooms	39	97	22	73	37	89	72	67	39
3 rooms	115	236	94	217	142	240	156	176	129
4 rooms	341	593	284	529	389	568	407	522	284
5 rooms	514	761	304	793	539	848	482	938	401
6 rooms	242	324	177	512	229	334	178	322	174
7 rooms	90	104	88	164	56	103	47	66	40
8 or more rooms	54	45	48	67	37	42	19	37	25
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units	43	72	17	115	12	37	80	73	38
Renter-occupied housing units	5	23	5	47	3	16	25	23	21
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	2	5	—	4	2	3	3	1	3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 220	1 842	741	1 947	978	1 936	1 182	1 842	773
1, attached	181	266	277	390	250	288	197	301	302
2	2	75	5	19	20	20	4	7	12
3 or 4	1	4	3	8	25	7	1	2	15
5 to 9	1	—	2	1	147	1	1	1	2
10 to 19	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	5	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Other	1	2	1	—	5	3	4	2	4
Occupied housing units	1 295	1 962	966	2 135	1 363	2 044	1 217	1 944	976
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	115	190	111	211	173	197	155	179	231
2 persons	222	369	179	389	263	347	286	426	271
3 persons	228	367	211	427	267	361	237	406	188
4 persons	292	434	209	519	288	483	246	399	163
5 persons	239	361	160	395	233	394	176	346	74
6 or more persons	199	241	96	194	139	262	117	188	49
Median, occupied housing units	3.78	3.63	3.41	3.58	3.42	3.74	3.21	3.40	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.88	3.74	3.47	3.64	3.39	3.87	3.21	3.44	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.32	3.22	3.31	3.33	3.46	3.25	3.19	3.23	2.61
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 057	1 611	833	1 881	1 161	1 651	1 032	1 660	899
1.01 to 1.50	189	257	105	186	156	291	134	209	60
1.51 or more	49	94	28	68	46	102	51	75	17
Mean .....	.77	.78	.70	.71	.73	.79	.73	.74	.59
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 035	1 230	638	1 507	747	1 370	818	1 559	627
Less than \$20,000	343	626	117	385	175	424	257	437	237
\$20,000 to \$39,999	337	360	189	394	226	486	282	642	262
\$40,000 to \$59,999	198	166	144	405	212	295	154	360	98
\$60,000 to \$79,999	92	44	107	179	85	102	72	78	23
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	16	38	69	32	37	23	20	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21	14	35	56	13	21	22	17	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	3	5	15	2	3	3	4	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more	4	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 000	19 700	41 700	38 600	37 500	30 000	31 100	29 900	25 100
Mean (dollars)	37 900	26 600	48 200	43 200	40 800	34 800	37 900	33 100	28 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	178	352	270	395	546	427	177	325	314
No cash rent	61	147	65	92	97	195	95	138	67
Median contract rent (dollars)	176	146	167	173	114	162	184	158	155
Mean contract rent (dollars)	188	154	188	182	125	173	197	176	171

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurabo Municipio—Con.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
All housing units.....	1 407	3 306	1 627	1 138	1 047	2 831	2 002	1 079	1 667
TENURE									
Occupied housing units.....	1 303	2 981	1 457	1 057	931	2 568	1 765	970	1 468
Owner-occupied housing units.....	910	2 528	1 220	644	594	2 137	1 447	793	1 249
Percent of occupied housing units.....	64.7	76.5	75.0	56.6	56.7	75.5	72.3	73.5	74.9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	393	453	237	413	337	431	318	177	219
Percent of occupied housing units.....	27.9	13.7	14.6	36.3	32.2	15.2	15.9	16.4	13.1
No cash rent.....	105	163	96	88	74	192	159	80	110
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	104	325	170	81	116	263	237	109	199
For sale only.....	8	97	14	13	22	41	8	6	10
For rent.....	15	35	22	11	49	27	41	1	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	39	85	42	25	13	112	162	60	96
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	29	27	1	1	24	14	16	35
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	38	79	65	31	31	59	12	26	53
Boarded up.....	12	11	—	—	2	20	2	2	2
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	65	23	28	64	43	172	17	9	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	28	59	14	102	17	20	6	4	1
Vacant condominium housing units.....	2	—	1	5	5	14	1	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	20	25	18	7	7	32	13	17	28
2 rooms.....	56	58	47	22	20	87	53	38	87
3 rooms.....	139	250	154	92	127	242	115	94	189
4 rooms.....	268	564	423	248	215	574	374	296	379
5 rooms.....	601	1 394	626	523	318	1 334	950	371	630
6 rooms.....	237	695	251	168	247	427	365	202	257
7 rooms.....	66	189	77	63	81	98	89	42	68
8 or more rooms.....	20	131	31	15	32	37	43	19	29
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.5
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	48	88	64	10	9	79	45	45	110
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13	24	22	3	8	42	18	17	27
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	4	14	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 013	2 827	1 396	739	681	2 453	1 744	976	1 579
1, attached.....	265	389	174	164	186	303	143	83	64
2.....	19	6	40	65	56	54	5	7	13
3 or 4.....	24	65	6	62	24	3	107	6	1
5 to 9.....	44	5	4	95	55	1	—	7	6
10 to 19.....	40	9	5	13	44	13	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other.....	—	3	—	—	1	4	2	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 303	2 981	1 457	1 057	931	2 568	1 765	970	1 468
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	136	251	152	172	272	244	184	126	186
2 persons.....	284	616	326	234	273	548	327	197	293
3 persons.....	295	641	259	223	167	501	373	205	229
4 persons.....	285	753	316	183	127	622	375	197	298
5 persons.....	178	460	227	128	56	440	267	144	262
6 or more persons.....	125	260	177	117	36	213	239	101	200
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.28	3.47	3.47	3.05	2.21	3.48	3.50	3.29	3.59
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.29	3.51	3.53	2.83	2.08	3.56	3.54	3.36	3.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.27	3.26	3.21	3.36	2.46	3.12	3.30	3.06	3.28
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 127	2 660	1 216	935	884	2 230	1 503	829	1 190
1.01 to 1.50.....	118	250	181	93	36	242	197	112	192
1.51 or more.....	58	71	60	29	11	96	65	29	86
Mean.....	.71	.69	.74	.68	.50	.73	.73	.72	.77
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	880	2 375	1 093	581	463	1 879	1 258	616	823
Less than \$20,000.....	236	456	461	233	82	545	562	320	463
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	340	669	374	230	179	696	371	197	249
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	230	684	164	89	102	439	208	72	80
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	63	287	52	22	60	145	69	24	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	8	92	24	3	19	28	21	2	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	85	13	—	10	18	20	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	57	1	3	8	—	6	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	28	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	32 600	41 200	23 500	23 700	35 000	32 900	23 300	19 400	17 600
Mean (dollars).....	33 900	49 800	30 000	28 000	45 000	35 000	30 400	24 300	22 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	389	437	222	409	335	382	301	158	169
No cash rent.....	102	155	85	87	74	162	145	65	76
Median contract rent (dollars).....	118	167	177	104	165	158	159	135	123
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	136	183	188	111	177	164	179	140	128

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas Municipio			Caguas Municipio		Cayey Municipio		Cidra Municipio		
	San Juan—Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenas Municipio	Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Cayey zona urbana	Cidra Municipio	Gurabo Municipio	San Lorenzo Municipio
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 994 002	304 925	25 424	133 447	92 429	46 553	23 332	35 601	28 737	35 163
Born in Puerto Rico	1 790 151	281 313	23 959	122 176	83 547	43 574	21 791	33 130	26 524	31 950
Born elsewhere	203 851	23 612	1 465	11 271	8 882	2 979	1 541	2 471	2 213	3 213
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	463 304	74 971	6 695	31 793	21 606	11 185	5 235	9 568	6 915	8 815
Able to speak Spanish	452 975	73 789	6 568	31 287	21 262	10 983	5 133	9 412	6 846	8 693
Unable to speak English	292 227	51 859	5 044	19 763	12 657	8 212	3 731	7 130	5 063	6 647
Unable to speak Spanish	10 329	1 182	127	506	344	202	102	156	69	122
Unable to speak English	7 937	1 018	98	411	267	197	97	127	69	116
Persons 18 years and over	1 363 755	203 866	16 473	90 567	63 499	31 437	16 216	22 711	19 352	23 326
Able to speak Spanish	1 342 315	200 769	16 096	89 596	62 908	31 008	15 975	22 306	19 025	22 738
Unable to speak English	570 815	100 763	9 937	36 939	21 822	17 259	7 935	12 883	10 150	13 595
Unable to speak Spanish	21 440	3 097	377	971	591	429	241	405	327	588
Unable to speak English	14 696	2 579	350	781	466	362	187	336	214	536
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	1 654 307	250 947	20 628	110 798	77 297	38 330	19 338	28 571	23 680	28 940
Unable to read and write in any language	155 016	29 952	2 975	10 640	5 601	4 287	2 336	4 458	3 621	3 971
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	579 123	90 601	7 678	40 399	28 615	13 941	6 969	10 646	7 939	9 998
Preprimary school	26 427	3 440	138	1 817	1 243	611	298	288	306	280
Public school	15 161	2 189	134	927	552	447	192	218	234	229
Elementary school	280 947	46 131	4 215	19 055	12 765	7 148	3 345	5 983	4 231	5 499
Public school	216 149	39 087	3 918	14 639	9 052	6 324	2 886	5 350	3 671	5 185
High school	138 690	22 209	2 036	9 966	7 088	3 076	1 345	2 675	1 903	2 553
Public school	106 600	18 889	1 889	7 798	5 292	2 764	1 172	2 395	1 661	2 382
College	133 059	18 821	1 289	9 561	7 519	3 106	1 981	1 700	1 499	1 666
Public college	61 929	9 252	707	3 975	3 008	2 012	1 408	972	717	869
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 130 290	167 019	13 496	74 899	52 629	25 074	12 838	18 382	16 010	19 158
Less than 7th grade	257 762	47 641	4 553	17 521	9 715	7 726	3 531	5 689	4 881	7 271
7th to 9th grade	151 423	23 568	2 034	9 903	6 621	3 925	2 016	2 537	2 213	2 956
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	103 704	14 450	1 224	6 178	4 262	2 084	1 089	1 804	1 326	1 834
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	241 117	36 204	3 031	16 475	12 007	5 505	2 822	4 284	3 533	3 376
Same college or associate degree	186 857	24 200	1 488	12 817	10 110	3 149	1 783	2 241	2 285	2 220
Bachelor's degree	138 617	16 248	970	9 175	7 541	2 089	1 257	1 438	1 344	1 232
Graduate or professional degree	50 810	4 708	196	2 830	2 373	596	340	389	428	269
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.6	48.7	42.1	55.1	60.9	45.2	48.3	45.4	47.4	37.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 241 755	187 630	15 327	83 437	58 158	28 524	14 249	21 254	17 870	21 218
With vocational training	111 489	16 795	959	7 531	5 392	3 515	1 929	1 533	1 578	1 679
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	401	420	491	372	332	405	401	498	469	450
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 659	1 740	1 741	1 631	1 568	1 758	1 700	1 879	1 842	1 909
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 432	2 610	2 944	2 473	2 370	2 744	2 520	2 856	2 501	2 603
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 827 059	278 837	23 168	122 360	85 105	42 622	21 451	32 279	26 267	3* 141
Same house	1 220 268	192 237	16 931	82 916	57 178	29 198	14 256	22 444	17 547	23 201
Different house in Puerto Rico	527 118	75 119	5 479	34 593	24 337	11 630	6 198	8 363	7 754	7 300
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	153 755	23 966	378	21 055	15 318	391	131	499	1 258	385
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	316 842	36 890	4 167	6 770	4 403	9 248	5 022	6 402	4 603	5 700
Different MSA/PMSA	35 716	10 934	535	5 678	3 781	1 130	581	930	1 657	1 004
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20 805	3 329	399	1 090	835	861	464	532	236	211
Elsewhere	79 673	11 481	758	4 851	3 590	1 794	997	1 472	966	1 640
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	1 728 376	225 680	5 198	122 425	92 429	33 881	23 332	23 207	19 937	21 032
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	1 384 536	197 696	3 808	106 172	78 108	28 694	18 674	21 683	18 865	18 474
Rural	265 626	79 245	20 226	11 022	—	12 672	—	12 394	8 800	14 131
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	234 700	65 122	16 816	9 222	—	10 029	—	10 100	7 949	11 006
On farms	1 925	1 289	430	83	—	89	—	208	30	449
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	567 538	79 467	5 817	39 217	28 346	10 786	5 414	8 518	7 206	7 923
Car, truck, or van	455 538	61 748	4 482	30 778	22 710	8 148	3 876	6 688	5 831	5 821
Drove alone	355 160	48 309	3 492	24 486	18 548	6 181	2 960	5 114	4 576	4 460
Carpooled	100 378	13 439	990	6 292	4 162	1 967	916	1 574	1 255	1 361
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	65 518	9 863	705	5 441	3 620	1 117	495	794	868	938
Bus	31 516	4 572	356	2 389	1 576	790	353	513	141	383
Público	32 874	5 162	349	2 974	1 980	285	106	281	727	546
Walked	29 505	5 026	407	1 843	1 330	1 256	919	594	325	601
Other means	10 315	1 117	117	793	400	130	53	345	86	341
Worked at home	6 662	1 018	106	362	286	135	71	97	96	222
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.9	27.6	32.1	28.1	27.0	24.9	23.3	26.5	26.4	27.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	64 295	10 606	799	4 795	2 791	1 413	494	1 255	1 152	1 192
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	171 062	25 056	2 307	11 555	7 965	2 946	1 337	3 180	2 266	2 802
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	173 965	24 812	1 499	13 124	10 090	3 751	2 075	2 303	2 006	2 129
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	56 553	5 497	322	3 113	2 550	778	465	361	540	383
All other times	95 001	12 478	784	6 268	4 664	1 763	972	1 322	1 146	1 195
Worked in PMSA at residence	...	54 973	3 515	25 733	18 281	8 650	4 372	6 726	4 430	5 919
Caguas zona urbana	...	28 417	746	22 347	15 993	954	439	1 102	1 777	1 491
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	...	316	7	269	38	—	—	—	17	23
Gurabo zona urbana	...	3 114	37	694	538	—	37	89	2 092	149
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	...	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	5
San Lorenzo zona urbana	...	4 597	22	609	429	23	17	36	151	3 756
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	...	364	—	4	4	7	7	—	—	353
Cayey zona urbana	...	9 026	48	654	453	7 023	3 668	1 183	55	63
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	...	108	—	6	6	78	—	24	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	...	5 598	222	769	531	471	176	4 004	70	62
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	...	176	—	—	—	5	5	171	—	—
Aguas Buenas zona urbana	...	2 874	2 300	381	289	36	23	112	28	17
Remainder of Aguas Buenas Municipio	...	138	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Worked outside PMSA at residence	...	24 494	2 302	13 484	10 065	2 136	1 042	1 792	2 776	2 004
Area 13	...	138	—	77	42	22	22	11	4	24
San Juan Municipio	...	13 464	1 138	8 179	6 228	1 112	512	882	1 402	751
Humacao Municipio	...	1 479	46	785	662	64	30	20	246	318
Juncos Municipio	...	570	—	261	198	29	—	16	129	135
Carolina Municipio	...	1 349	135	755	559	81	41	93	167	118
Guaynabo Municipio	...	1 443	185	809	518	53	6	120	162	114
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	...	3 815	666	1 687	1 152	230	99	321	536	375
Area 20	...	502	10	237	172	160	106	28	15	52
Worked elsewhere	...	1 734	122	694	534	385	226	301	115	117

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguas Buenas Municipio					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 766	5 506	3 880	4 736	7 536	9 125	7 339	4 985	3 922	5 816
Born in Puerto Rico	3 555	5 152	3 637	4 448	7 167	8 534	6 585	4 526	3 500	5 558
Born elsewhere	211	354	243	288	369	591	754	459	422	258
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	792	1 431	1 013	1 229	2 230	2 343	2 193	1 203	827	1 506
Able to speak Spanish	785	1 411	1 013	1 184	2 175	2 311	2 185	1 170	813	1 494
Unable to speak English	544	1 169	836	931	1 564	1 754	887	527	575	854
Persons 18 years and over	2 611	3 557	2 566	3 044	4 695	5 750	4 476	3 499	2 767	3 786
Able to speak Spanish	2 541	3 507	2 522	2 919	4 607	5 707	4 452	3 486	2 734	3 726
Unable to speak English	1 400	1 969	1 553	2 225	2 790	2 660	857	842	970	1 824
Persons 10 years and over	3 106	4 352	3 195	3 787	6 188	7 125	5 819	4 360	3 185	4 754
Unable to read and write in any language	412	247	766	936	614	401	139	375	101	1 178
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	892	1 840	1 148	1 355	2 443	2 869	2 819	1 484	1 076	1 796
Preprimary school	32	81	25	15	35	149	244	15	44	78
Public school	32	27	25	15	35	60	11	12	32	60
Elementary school	481	971	656	800	1 307	1 468	1 426	588	526	935
Public school	410	869	633	753	1 253	1 252	434	366	437	862
High school	250	370	320	311	785	657	634	406	206	445
Public school	227	338	305	305	714	586	312	277	154	411
College	129	468	147	229	316	595	515	475	300	338
Public college	32	247	88	146	194	158	230	263	71	182
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 233	2 850	2 116	2 445	3 852	4 840	3 899	2 891	2 383	3 044
Less than 7th grade	700	870	721	1 089	1 666	1 118	329	408	440	1 051
7th to 9th grade	390	347	373	338	586	506	214	277	354	383
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	219	261	128	315	301	338	164	184	199	150
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	473	659	524	414	961	1 200	659	760	455	747
Some college or associate degree	254	394	195	137	508	817	960	566	514	394
Bachelor's degree	179	272	128	118	273	696	1 082	547	329	240
Graduate or professional degree	18	40	47	34	57	165	491	149	92	79
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.4	47.9	42.2	28.8	46.7	59.5	81.9	69.9	58.3	48.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 342	3 376	2 230	2 831	4 548	5 643	4 485	3 248	2 433	3 657
With vocational training	181	382	77	90	229	646	306	310	208	294
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	650	402	326	758	401	387	88	283	613	436
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 268	1 877	1 771	1 718	1 891	1 544	1 688	1 375	1 713	1 696
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 707	2 772	2 655	2 973	3 281	2 627	2 307	2 065	2 250	2 808
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 403	4 988	3 579	4 273	6 925	8 093	6 669	4 702	3 594	5 292
Same house	2 366	3 627	2 491	3 176	5 271	4 801	4 366	3 520	2 090	4 061
Different house in Puerto Rico	900	1 203	943	956	1 477	2 864	2 175	973	1 374	1 084
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	211	30	48	16	73	1 646	1 119	584	967	839
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	512	916	788	809	1 142	406	464	196	241	174
Different MSA/PMSA	123	117	61	86	148	717	497	168	166	40
Not in an MSA/PMSA	54	140	46	45	114	95	95	25	—	31
Elsewhere	137	158	145	141	177	428	128	209	130	147
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	746	955	3 497	—	—	8 231	6 685	4 985	3 922	4 607
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	632	915	2 261	—	—	8 150	6 584	4 763	3 084	4 193
Rural	3 020	4 551	383	4 736	7 536	894	654	—	—	1 209
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	2 473	3 827	376	3 414	6 726	690	515	—	—	888
On farms	—	—	—	327	103	—	42	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 133	1 430	604	972	1 678	2 941	2 643	1 599	1 131	1 405
Car, truck, or van	947	1 103	376	742	1 314	2 441	2 493	1 340	885	1 157
Drove alone	760	819	299	528	1 086	1 900	2 119	1 084	756	898
Carpooled	187	284	77	214	228	541	374	256	129	259
Public transportation (ind. taxi and ferryboat)	99	209	72	85	240	399	89	189	208	176
Bus	36	142	24	34	120	165	50	102	63	91
Público	63	67	48	51	120	223	39	87	145	85
Walked	60	88	96	91	72	53	46	48	13	39
Other means	—	24	44	16	33	38	4	22	6	18
Worked at home	27	6	16	38	19	10	11	—	19	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.11	1.14	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.5	31.6	28.9	37.1	31.8	28.7	32.7	24.4	26.8	28.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	131	154	27	186	301	389	183	148	90	212
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	454	581	210	393	669	919	739	445	380	474
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	264	415	201	211	408	1 074	1 117	660	307	425
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	97	91	58	13	63	199	342	125	85	87
All other times	160	183	92	131	218	350	251	221	250	192
Worked in PMSA of residence	625	850	403	459	1 178	1 765	1 267	1 078	768	1 071
Caguas zona urbana	200	183	72	53	238	1 517	1 012	971	597	987
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	14	—	15
Gurobo zona urbana	6	16	6	—	9	22	43	44	30	5
Remainder of Gurobo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	—	—	—	9	13	54	31	21	16	10
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	—	12	—	17	19	17	73	8	45	5
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	26	67	12	15	102	81	102	6	54	43
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aguas Buenas zona urbana	346	572	305	316	761	64	6	10	26	6
Remainder of Aguas Buenas Municipio	40	—	8	49	36	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	508	580	201	513	500	1 176	1 376	521	363	334
Area 13	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	6	—
San Juan Municipio	266	331	120	189	232	758	864	309	213	117
Humacao Municipio	11	21	—	—	14	58	119	49	44	9
Juncos Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	27	7	29
Carolina Municipio	31	25	18	6	55	55	45	—	12	12
Guaynabo Municipio	83	45	5	21	31	68	65	23	50	85
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	112	146	46	216	146	146	122	63	31	68
Area 20	5	—	5	—	—	17	33	30	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	12	7	81	22	51	99	20	—	14

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 740	3 257	11 220	4 437	6 435	3 685	6 001	4 985	3 725	3 966
Born in Puerto Rico	6 068	3 100	10 197	4 104	5 746	3 326	5 431	4 526	3 328	3 631
Born elsewhere	672	157	1 023	333	689	359	570	459	397	335
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 828	792	2 722	1 245	1 969	893	1 188	1 203	659	923
Able to speak Spanish	1 802	763	2 676	1 240	1 961	893	1 173	1 170	651	919
Unable to speak English	1 071	486	1 889	867	735	531	707	527	274	649
Unable to speak Spanish	26	29	46	5	8	—	15	33	8	4
Unable to speak English	26	22	39	5	8	—	7	14	8	4
Persons 18 years and over	4 405	2 200	7 360	2 716	3 854	2 568	4 305	3 499	2 852	2 788
Able to speak Spanish	4 375	2 159	7 223	2 710	3 830	2 559	4 286	3 486	2 826	2 761
Unable to speak English	1 969	953	3 155	1 035	482	816	1 131	842	723	1 137
Unable to speak Spanish	30	41	137	6	24	9	19	13	26	27
Unable to speak English	25	41	118	6	10	9	12	3	15	21
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	5 680	2 651	8 942	3 448	5 038	3 165	5 053	4 360	3 259	3 418
Unable to read and write in any language	996	499	680	138	90	243	256	375	106	444
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 293	899	3 335	1 608	2 571	1 304	1 741	1 484	1 062	1 422
Preprimary school	72	32	161	80	244	79	58	15	60	68
Public school	17	11	71	43	11	33	19	12	46	37
Elementary school	1 076	483	1 787	791	1 266	478	689	588	398	544
Public school	727	327	1 427	628	297	313	445	366	322	450
High school	675	203	779	356	577	358	401	406	210	390
Public school	490	125	689	347	272	229	255	277	148	367
College	470	181	608	381	484	389	593	475	394	420
Public college	196	48	266	80	219	124	205	263	155	240
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 688	1 932	6 110	2 333	3 384	2 134	3 557	2 891	2 374	2 402
Less than 7th grade	886	508	1 493	303	433	332	393	408	393	497
7th to 9th grade	486	189	697	237	114	266	399	277	308	298
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	388	248	602	156	83	228	266	184	154	213
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	708	328	1 302	676	546	551	886	760	617	709
Some college or associate degree	692	260	1 143	423	900	395	834	566	386	413
Bachelor's degree	422	274	758	444	1 061	256	582	547	403	238
Graduate or professional degree	106	125	115	94	491	106	197	149	113	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.3	51.1	54.3	70.2	88.6	61.3	70.3	69.9	64.0	58.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	4 103	1 993	6 977	2 762	3 901	2 469	3 782	3 248	2 579	2 532
With vocational training	296	242	428	353	271	97	513	310	323	420
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	256	316	472	157	65	134	380	283	214	221
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 638	1 837	1 690	1 511	1 610	1 346	1 441	1 375	1 162	1 580
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 576	2 524	2 125	2 631	2 257	2 366	1 853	2 065	2 468	2 356
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 233	2 992	10 082	3 961	5 823	3 461	5 493	4 702	3 511	3 711
Same house	4 349	1 824	6 754	2 636	3 744	2 867	3 577	3 520	2 517	2 795
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 611	1 124	2 871	1 109	1 973	541	1 669	973	740	801
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 059	458	1 696	564	1 010	266	1 136	584	345	390
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	306	336	536	143	439	103	167	196	208	172
Different MSA/PMSA	195	316	540	322	453	133	298	168	122	232
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	51	14	99	80	71	39	68	25	65	7
Elsewhere	273	44	457	216	106	53	247	209	254	115
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	6 740	1 991	10 921	4 437	6 435	3 685	6 001	4 985	3 725	3 966
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	5 967	1 858	9 983	4 356	6 351	3 565	4 916	4 763	3 564	3 966
Rural	—	1 266	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	1 222	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 080	926	3 583	1 512	2 420	1 194	1 945	1 599	1 386	1 297
Car, truck, or van	1 665	746	2 943	1 314	2 362	1 016	1 588	1 340	1 106	919
Drove alone	1 353	588	2 133	1 066	2 007	870	1 277	1 084	817	801
Carpooled	312	158	810	248	355	146	311	256	289	118
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	286	123	452	152	43	90	202	189	196	305
Bus	105	66	171	73	24	25	60	102	19	68
Público	181	48	275	79	19	65	129	87	177	237
Walked	61	49	89	20	—	67	53	48	70	41
Other means	53	8	80	26	4	9	67	22	—	32
Worked at home	15	—	19	—	11	12	35	—	14	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.16	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.5	26.7	33.0	29.2	33.1	27.4	25.2	24.4	27.3	27.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	180	124	573	181	137	134	138	148	175	193
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	664	230	1 298	468	686	343	472	445	356	342
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	649	348	1 036	624	1 057	485	768	660	492	378
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	172	85	159	98	319	67	176	125	119	129
All other times	400	139	498	141	210	153	356	221	230	255
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 465	615	2 288	833	1 114	663	1 245	1 078	873	865
Caguas zona urbana	1 242	574	1 974	678	874	585	1 129	971	753	670
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	8	4	16	—	—	—	—	14	6	10
Guayama zona urbana	57	5	43	6	43	19	45	44	37	58
Remainder of Guayama Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	38	7	112	42	22	33	38	21	10	51
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	45	20	87	17	73	5	11	8	27	13
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	59	—	44	47	96	16	4	6	33	48
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aguas Buenas zona urbana	16	5	12	43	6	5	18	10	7	15
Remainder of Aguas Buenas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	615	311	1 295	679	1 306	531	700	521	513	432
Area 13	—	—	6	7	—	5	6	—	—	7
San Juan Municipio	360	118	739	425	836	314	413	309	334	267
Humacao Municipio	52	28	63	44	102	45	20	49	23	21
Juncos Municipio	6	7	12	—	23	—	29	27	18	17
Carolina Municipio	80	16	50	42	45	32	62	—	22	32
Guaynaba Municipio	15	40	111	39	60	37	32	23	28	17
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	63	60	198	68	108	71	91	63	66	40
Area 20	18	—	18	13	33	—	10	30	15	5
Worked elsewhere	21	42	98	41	99	27	37	20	7	26

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 345	1 444	754	3 652	3 351	2 981	3 407	3 539	2 428	3 390
Born in Puerto Rico	2 126	1 316	675	3 360	3 074	2 672	3 081	3 251	2 182	3 175
Born elsewhere	219	128	79	292	277	309	326	288	246	215
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	537	189	116	770	715	840	583	867	436	698
Able to speak Spanish	519	189	116	733	686	834	571	858	417	686
Unable to speak English	254	122	42	510	493	591	319	665	220	438
Persons 18 years and over	1 590	1 155	575	2 555	2 414	1 925	2 617	2 319	1 801	2 469
Able to speak Spanish	1 560	1 145	575	2 530	2 378	1 887	2 584	2 308	1 782	2 430
Unable to speak English	778	507	139	1 401	870	822	854	916	721	795
Persons 18 years and over	30	10	—	25	36	38	33	11	19	39
Unable to speak English	30	6	—	18	25	27	26	11	19	33
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	1 947	1 304	657	3 030	2 826	2 529	3 046	2 842	2 065	2 895
Unable to read and write in any language	169	83	9	591	130	71	206	188	320	260
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	636	243	188	782	1 002	1 010	963	918	618	1 016
Preprimary school	28	11	—	30	55	34	32	65	6	36
Public school	28	6	—	25	8	21	7	59	—	36
Elementary school	339	117	69	413	422	464	270	525	230	416
Public school	288	80	57	369	261	390	206	502	160	354
High school	164	12	30	202	189	261	283	205	146	226
Public school	150	12	11	183	131	224	217	138	118	105
College	105	103	89	137	336	251	378	123	236	338
Public college	32	42	57	78	146	83	122	60	88	149
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 247	995	493	2 122	1 953	1 504	2 206	1 884	1 420	1 985
Less than 7th grade	346	327	55	863	241	326	413	478	306	333
7th to 9th grade	240	185	48	387	238	173	312	377	245	233
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	134	108	43	193	187	134	129	178	147	255
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	255	159	93	337	457	412	465	301	329	400
Some college or associate degree	198	137	130	209	359	248	387	292	244	414
Bachelor's degree	55	50	83	91	352	160	354	202	124	263
Graduate or professional degree	19	29	41	42	119	51	146	56	25	87
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.3	37.7	70.4	32.0	65.9	57.9	61.3	45.2	50.8	58.6
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 399	836	506	2 187	2 239	1 955	2 272	1 898	1 508	2 177
With vocational training	54	87	69	174	90	175	258	177	119	81
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	543	579	222	580	196	283	191	691	448	432
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 951	1 041	1 607	1 605	1 157	1 770	985	2 206	2 123	1 590
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 108	2 657	2 417	3 032	2 700	2 377	1 769	2 418	2 504	2 269
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 127	1 344	691	3 325	3 129	2 765	3 200	3 186	2 237	3 167
Same house	1 536	683	336	2 142	2 416	1 920	2 021	1 622	1 506	2 414
Different house in Puerto Rico	518	594	330	941	565	792	1 043	1 365	623	643
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	442	474	171	673	284	509	686	728	496	411
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16	56	135	98	154	154	162	500	83	180
Different MSA/PMSA	23	50	24	134	87	91	158	126	38	52
Not in an MSA/PMSA	37	14	—	36	40	38	37	11	6	—
Elsewhere	73	67	25	242	148	53	136	199	108	110
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	2 345	1 444	754	3 652	3 351	2 981	3 407	3 539	2 428	3 390
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	1 128	1 031	592	3 286	3 019	1 931	2 608	1 651	1 839	2 571
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	445	377	261	858	1 116	808	1 088	673	605	1 011
Car, truck, or van	272	199	161	492	899	618	870	441	430	827
Drove alone	228	181	103	398	753	468	747	349	344	749
Carpooled	44	18	58	94	146	150	123	92	86	78
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	112	63	35	183	135	134	127	97	89	118
Bus	39	15	7	86	57	74	82	48	48	49
Publico	70	42	28	97	78	53	42	34	69	69
Walked	38	111	65	143	33	38	61	121	73	49
Other means	7	—	—	20	15	18	10	—	—	17
Worked at home	16	4	—	20	34	—	20	14	8	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.05	1.27	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.0	22.6	22.2	22.7	25.8	27.6	24.8	20.4	19.2	23.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	59	60	41	65	82	81	56	46	47	111
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	99	117	40	187	244	305	285	154	109	263
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	148	90	93	313	460	237	375	243	240	300
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	37	38	45	102	128	54	148	53	69	63
All other times	86	68	42	171	168	131	204	163	132	274
Worked in PMSA of residence	353	236	199	659	759	502	741	523	481	763
Caguas zona urbana	336	210	177	609	704	455	662	485	452	657
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Guabo zona urbana	5	12	12	7	14	18	7	—	7	29
Remainder of Guabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	5	7	—	6	—	—	14	15	5	15
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	—	7	6	10	9	5	31	13	11	7
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	—	—	4	14	15	19	27	5	—	12
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agua Buenas zona urbana	7	—	—	7	17	5	—	5	6	35
Remainder of Agua Buenas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	92	141	62	199	357	306	347	150	124	248
Area 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	74	88	46	135	209	175	217	115	78	174
Humacao Municipio	—	—	—	3	32	18	21	17	12	13
Juncos Municipio	—	—	—	—	14	11	—	—	6	—
Carolina Municipio	7	11	—	16	14	27	41	—	6	9
Guaynabo Municipio	—	7	7	4	12	10	16	4	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	3	10	1	33	55	38	23	6	22	33
Area 20	8	—	—	—	6	—	5	8	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	25	8	8	15	27	24	—	—	19

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zano urbano, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 543	3 922	3 366	2 147	4 270	248	6 059	1 509	6 339	501
Born in Puerto Rico	3 272	3 500	2 911	1 904	3 751	239	5 456	1 422	5 646	442
Born elsewhere	271	422	455	243	519	9	603	87	693	59
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	944	827	927	296	1 030	52	1 683	355	1 581	80
Able to speak Spanish	914	813	911	296	1 014	52	1 657	348	1 561	80
Unable to speak English	666	575	399	172	557	52	973	179	1 108	32
Unable to speak Spanish	30	14	16	—	16	—	26	7	20	—
Unable to speak English	30	14	16	—	5	—	26	—	13	—
Persons 18 years and over	2 208	2 767	2 189	1 714	2 956	179	3 967	1 037	4 079	401
Able to speak Spanish	2 184	2 734	2 166	1 714	2 929	179	3 937	1 024	4 010	394
Unable to speak English	1 090	970	562	589	896	72	1 659	389	1 488	138
Unable to speak Spanish	24	33	23	—	27	—	30	13	69	7
Unable to speak English	24	26	23	—	27	—	25	13	50	7
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	2 799	3 185	2 805	1 887	3 735	213	5 142	1 234	4 980	435
Unable to read and write in any language	104	101	142	65	198	13	874	152	254	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 121	1 076	1 203	431	1 544	58	2 109	372	1 992	141
Preprimary school	93	44	20	25	38	—	55	—	67	—
Public school	83	32	13	7	7	—	12	—	7	—
Elementary school	535	526	503	206	612	36	966	215	1 089	58
Public school	436	437	394	158	484	30	659	123	785	58
High school	298	206	372	74	439	16	654	97	480	36
Public school	255	154	287	74	358	16	474	61	402	27
College	195	300	308	126	455	6	434	60	356	47
Public college	74	71	113	76	204	—	183	14	115	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 732	2 383	1 685	1 368	2 439	142	3 281	936	3 413	366
Less than 7th grade	381	440	299	313	337	30	779	267	554	112
7th to 9th grade	315	354	223	217	294	46	439	80	265	51
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	155	199	91	94	154	7	339	107	292	32
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	427	455	416	327	712	20	609	142	876	70
Same college or associate degree	317	514	354	232	545	39	615	100	804	55
Bachelor's degree	117	329	236	168	325	—	394	152	533	22
Graduate or professional degree	20	92	66	17	72	—	106	88	89	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.9	58.3	63.6	54.4	67.8	41.5	52.5	51.5	67.4	46.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 043	2 433	2 123	1 481	2 775	184	3 718	932	3 915	304
With vocational training	166	208	259	119	401	19	290	34	313	12
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	644	613	338	206	209	800	186	527	437	545
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 194	1 713	1 849	1 006	1 390	792	1 613	1 860	1 599	1 271
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 195	2 250	2 439	1 672	2 584	2 063	2 611	3 000	2 144	3 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 152	3 594	3 116	2 010	3 986	231	5 650	1 392	5 660	481
Same house	1 772	2 090	2 293	1 280	2 919	127	4 046	795	3 369	235
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 278	1 374	715	635	872	88	1 353	559	2 002	241
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 054	967	501	481	613	78	897	241	1 158	159
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	156	241	94	86	127	—	240	130	303	60
Different MSA/PMSA	62	166	70	49	85	—	171	180	465	22
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	6	—	50	19	47	10	45	8	76	—
Elsewhere	102	130	108	95	195	16	251	38	289	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 543	3 922	3 366	2 147	4 270	248	6 059	1 509	6 339	501
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	1 738	3 084	2 762	2 076	4 193	248	5 329	1 466	5 906	169
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	714	1 131	987	795	1 343	68	1 865	502	2 217	129
Car, truck, or van	520	885	790	610	1 123	44	1 508	412	1 914	50
Drove alone	441	756	674	475	927	23	1 222	313	1 433	42
Carpooled	79	129	116	135	196	21	286	99	481	8
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	141	208	141	126	163	8	255	62	223	23
Bus	128	63	105	73	103	4	87	21	100	16
Publica	13	145	36	53	60	4	168	35	117	7
Walked	48	13	22	17	26	10	54	20	33	56
Other means	5	6	23	14	6	6	41	8	39	—
Worked at home	—	19	11	28	25	—	7	—	8	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.33	1.12	1.15	1.16	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.9	26.8	30.0	23.5	27.0	35.6	28.4	25.9	32.4	16.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	72	90	85	56	160	10	170	69	311	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	250	380	273	190	397	31	598	112	774	45
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	278	307	374	254	411	16	576	193	663	55
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	25	85	90	124	110	11	160	53	116	6
All other times	89	250	154	143	240	—	354	75	345	9
Worked in PMSA of residence	524	768	634	569	800	45	1 267	267	1 370	108
Caguas zano urbano	488	597	545	503	705	45	1 112	262	1 221	108
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurabo zano urbano	—	30	30	10	20	—	51	5	29	—
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son Lorenzo zano urbano	18	16	7	12	27	—	38	—	27	—
Remainder of Son Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coyey zano urbano	—	45	30	15	9	—	45	—	56	—
Remainder of Coyey Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zano urbano	5	54	6	11	25	—	47	—	37	—
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aguas Buenas zano urbano	13	26	16	18	14	—	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Aguas Buenas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	190	363	353	226	543	23	556	235	847	21
Area 13	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Son Juan Municipio	137	213	239	168	359	—	328	84	486	5
Humacao Municipio	—	44	5	12	36	—	47	28	63	7
Juncos Municipio	6	7	5	—	10	6	6	7	6	—
Corralino Municipio	20	12	18	—	30	—	63	16	34	—
Guaynabo Municipio	7	50	11	16	31	—	15	40	52	—
Remainder of Son Juan, PR PMSA	14	31	45	30	49	10	58	45	130	9
Area 20	—	—	6	—	—	—	28	—	5	—
Worked elsewhere	6	—	24	—	23	7	11	15	65	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 493	6 072	4 688	904	—	—	5 568	681	1 748	4 881
Born in Puerto Rico	4 122	5 782	4 430	839	—	—	5 319	612	1 678	4 551
Born elsewhere	371	290	258	65	—	—	249	69	70	330
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 077	1 479	1 098	224	—	—	1 454	145	437	1 141
Able to speak Spanish	1 070	1 466	1 071	224	—	—	1 442	145	415	1 115
Unable to speak English	610	1 179	887	152	—	—	802	98	307	781
Persons 18 years and over	3 060	4 065	3 034	622	—	—	3 607	438	1 163	3 281
Able to speak Spanish	3 022	4 004	2 997	622	—	—	3 547	438	1 135	3 213
Unable to speak English	1 404	2 637	1 625	375	—	—	1 752	310	564	1 667
Persons 18 years and over	38	61	37	—	—	—	60	—	28	68
Persons 18 years and over	16	32	37	—	—	—	51	—	28	68
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	3 835	4 899	3 677	781	—	—	4 541	538	1 417	3 962
Unable to read and write in any language	243	562	263	49	—	—	1 165	122	347	426
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 398	1 708	1 261	248	—	—	1 738	184	527	1 343
Preprimary school	57	75	69	—	—	—	78	17	32	94
Public school	29	55	17	—	—	—	60	5	11	64
Elementary school	616	1 003	677	160	—	—	899	110	268	698
Public school	503	887	624	137	—	—	832	68	204	642
High school	441	376	301	57	—	—	429	21	106	299
Public school	357	330	239	40	—	—	395	16	64	287
College	284	254	214	31	—	—	332	36	121	252
Public college	117	152	78	11	—	—	182	13	34	151
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 447	3 425	2 507	515	—	—	2 902	407	996	2 697
Less than 7th grade	645	1 173	815	140	—	—	1 021	107	241	939
7th to 9th grade	393	610	269	100	—	—	337	47	109	432
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	131	363	182	81	—	—	143	49	141	310
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	513	705	524	113	—	—	727	99	186	426
Some college or associate degree	397	385	394	60	—	—	355	77	160	339
Bachelor's degree	253	107	252	21	—	—	240	28	122	225
Graduate or professional degree	115	82	71	—	—	—	79	—	37	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.2	37.3	49.5	37.7	—	—	48.3	50.1	50.7	37.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 876	3 732	2 881	584	—	—	3 473	385	1 061	3 062
With vocational training	268	217	293	35	—	—	275	6	208	115
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	315	492	578	250	—	—	419	1 559	188	513
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 662	1 536	1 577	2 280	—	—	1 744	1 792	1 815	1 842
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 501	2 975	2 622	3 019	—	—	2 841	2 098	2 277	2 091
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 137	5 544	4 132	846	—	—	5 061	583	1 600	4 422
Some house	2 409	3 784	2 165	622	—	—	3 934	303	1 029	3 385
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 542	1 629	1 755	202	—	—	996	258	565	869
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	625	764	1 082	109	—	—	761	162	217	538
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	447	269	263	25	—	—	174	66	206	233
Different MSA/PMSA	451	523	395	44	—	—	40	24	136	75
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19	73	15	24	—	—	21	6	6	23
Elsewhere	186	131	212	22	—	—	131	22	6	168
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 970	5 837	3 794	250	—	—	4 359	681	482	4 582
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	3 717	5 445	3 794	233	—	—	3 945	638	392	4 077
Rural	523	235	894	654	—	—	1 209	—	1 266	299
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	523	203	690	515	—	—	888	—	1 222	299
On farms	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 204	1 506	1 429	223	—	—	1 337	215	424	1 366
Car, truck, or van	983	966	1 127	131	—	—	1 113	157	334	1 029
Drive alone	778	722	834	112	—	—	875	131	275	700
Carpooled	205	244	293	19	—	—	238	26	59	329
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	99	340	247	46	—	—	168	31	61	229
Bus	76	73	92	26	—	—	87	18	45	71
Public	23	267	144	20	—	—	81	13	13	158
Walked	54	91	33	46	—	—	29	7	29	56
Other means	56	94	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	41
Worked at home	12	15	10	—	—	—	15	8	—	11
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.17	1.17	1.08	—	—	1.14	1.09	1.12	1.22
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.9	32.9	28.3	28.2	—	—	27.8	29.6	27.7	33.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	133	273	208	46	—	—	202	10	55	262
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	387	556	451	53	—	—	443	66	118	524
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	409	430	450	60	—	—	409	73	155	373
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	102	79	101	23	—	—	76	12	32	43
All other times	161	153	209	41	—	—	192	46	64	153
Worked in PMSA of residence	670	936	932	153	—	—	1 026	156	348	918
Caguas zona urbana	623	771	839	138	—	—	942	130	312	753
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	12	70	10	—	—	—	15	8	4	16
Gurabo zona urbana	7	23	16	—	—	—	5	6	—	14
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	15	6	12	9	—	—	10	—	7	85
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	—	19	—	—	—	—	5	—	20	31
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	8	16	34	6	—	—	43	12	—	7
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aguos Buenos zona urbana	5	31	21	—	—	—	6	—	5	12
Remainder of Aguos Buenos Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	534	570	497	70	—	—	311	59	76	448
Area 13	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	382	310	333	28	—	—	117	32	34	253
Humacao Municipio	25	20	14	17	—	—	9	5	—	—
Juncos Municipio	—	7	11	—	—	—	23	—	—	6
Carolina Municipio	30	54	13	—	—	—	12	17	—	16
Guaynabo Municipio	15	36	29	5	—	—	85	—	—	59
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	68	115	78	14	—	—	58	5	15	68
Area 20	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Worked elsewhere	14	17	10	—	—	—	7	—	27	33

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cayey Municipio			Cayey zona urbana, Cayey Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	8 176	3 807	6 229	4 614	6 475	1 376	2 917	5 640	4 246	4 099
Born in Puerto Rico	7 726	3 570	5 939	4 343	6 126	1 343	2 779	5 262	3 909	3 838
Born elsewhere	450	237	290	271	349	33	138	378	337	261
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	2 136	996	1 753	991	1 674	391	639	1 273	979	748
Able to speak Spanish	2 103	974	1 731	944	1 659	386	631	1 259	929	723
Unable to speak English	1 652	638	1 228	734	1 297	332	502	779	720	627
Unable to speak Spanish	33	22	22	47	15	5	8	14	50	25
Unable to speak English	28	19	22	47	15	5	8	9	50	25
Persons 18 years and over	5 330	2 468	3 905	3 260	4 217	818	2 060	3 864	2 926	3 060
Able to speak Spanish	5 269	2 441	3 888	3 241	4 147	812	2 055	3 807	2 887	2 968
Unable to speak English	3 356	1 427	2 173	1 828	2 710	543	1 207	1 586	1 644	1 673
Unable to speak Spanish	61	27	17	19	70	6	5	57	39	92
Unable to speak English	56	27	11	19	70	—	5	52	24	92
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	6 716	3 135	5 034	3 894	5 273	1 025	2 490	4 615	3 490	3 494
Unable to read and write in any language	1 287	575	251	693	879	76	618	528	477	396
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 444	933	2 222	1 212	1 874	466	766	1 642	1 056	1 389
Preprimary school	91	61	104	42	70	32	33	33	40	58
Public school	84	50	88	33	19	22	33	22	24	58
Elementary school	1 332	527	1 133	581	1 134	259	363	890	586	420
Public school	1 208	482	980	445	1 054	253	275	779	567	397
High school	607	241	549	306	368	58	193	296	205	240
Public school	537	241	492	270	330	58	165	235	181	223
College	414	104	436	283	302	117	177	423	225	671
Public college	209	20	174	232	193	67	150	216	155	602
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 299	2 075	3 083	2 700	3 392	625	1 734	3 132	2 411	2 085
Less than 7th grade	1 945	780	679	800	1 190	212	478	801	873	763
7th to 9th grade	537	448	449	281	539	132	208	492	513	294
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	339	177	345	247	235	55	244	284	116	159
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	799	376	836	570	825	120	351	578	501	500
Some college or associate degree	387	153	478	345	310	79	265	410	216	277
Bachelor's degree	262	124	214	308	196	12	152	451	162	72
Graduate or professional degree	30	17	82	49	97	15	36	116	30	20
Percent high school graduate or higher	34.4	32.3	52.2	47.1	42.1	36.2	46.4	49.6	37.7	41.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	4 973	2 252	3 768	2 853	3 907	777	1 738	3 357	2 477	2 686
With vocational training	549	173	424	332	453	36	190	354	244	408
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	547	408	297	421	597	489	502	447	521	317
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 825	2 223	2 022	1 411	1 781	2 156	1 325	1 645	2 088	1 879
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 118	2 689	2 933	2 382	3 240	3 633	2 593	2 635	2 574	2 148
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	7 466	3 464	5 658	4 251	5 891	1 209	2 699	5 137	3 905	3 808
Same house	5 338	2 769	4 013	2 998	4 549	958	1 826	3 138	2 418	2 386
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 919	521	1 480	1 079	1 176	223	767	1 668	1 177	1 311
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 158	321	1 066	5	6	6	5	71	6	30
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	533	151	1 245	955	914	211	705	1 407	998	848
Different MSA/PMSA	172	37	59	84	101	—	46	126	97	196
Not in an MSA/PMSA	56	12	70	35	155	6	11	64	76	237
Elsewhere	209	174	165	174	166	28	106	331	310	111
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 384	2 657	5 085	4 419	2 334	1 376	2 917	5 640	4 246	4 099
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	3 182	2 641	4 164	4 176	2 239	455	2 854	3 995	2 645	3 683
Rural	4 792	1 150	1 144	195	4 141	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	3 799	1 083	1 127	158	3 502	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	29	12	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 221	946	1 422	1 080	1 479	131	710	1 377	828	801
Car, truck, or van	1 488	740	1 155	824	1 215	98	502	1 053	462	491
Drive alone	967	544	882	705	888	62	436	797	311	395
Carpooled	521	196	273	119	327	36	66	256	151	96
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	447	153	209	116	138	23	78	79	53	43
Bus	232	93	127	69	91	16	59	58	24	37
Público	215	60	82	41	41	7	13	16	24	6
Walked	150	18	36	117	97	10	107	199	286	251
Other means	131	35	22	16	8	—	16	13	8	16
Worked at home	5	—	—	7	21	—	7	33	19	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.26	1.17	1.15	1.08	1.18	1.23	1.07	1.16	1.25	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	32.4	35.7	24.7	23.8	25.9	17.6	21.7	21.2	27.5	21.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	523	292	224	109	279	7	74	117	102	36
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	790	202	396	202	410	19	137	266	256	299
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	460	215	501	425	489	35	280	592	245	240
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	67	28	80	132	97	16	75	113	48	50
All other times	376	209	221	205	183	54	137	256	158	176
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 638	675	1 118	821	1 192	117	575	1 162	725	641
Caguas zona urbana	1 334	512	160	73	148	—	67	134	61	43
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurabo zona urbana	66	19	—	22	—	—	17	—	5	4
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	27	9	—	3	6	—	3	14	—	—
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	57	69	903	651	944	110	449	952	636	567
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	50	62	42	66	60	—	33	51	18	27
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Agua Buenas zona urbana	12	—	6	6	6	—	6	—	5	—
Remainder of Agua Buenas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	583	271	304	259	287	14	135	215	103	160
Area 13	24	—	—	2	13	—	2	7	—	—
San Juan Municipio	284	178	181	137	161	14	56	106	62	90
Humacao Municipio	25	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—
Juncos Municipio	16	—	—	6	16	—	—	—	—	—
Carolina Municipio	41	13	21	—	6	—	—	13	—	21
Guaynabo Municipio	36	26	16	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	89	25	21	39	21	—	39	13	6	21
Area 20	37	—	22	8	20	—	8	22	23	11
Worked elsewhere	31	21	43	62	36	—	30	44	6	17

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cagay zona urbana, Cagay Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Cagay Municipio							
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 225	829	5 942	4 853	1 697	5 083	5 646	—	—	—
Born in Puerto Rico	3 896	764	5 474	4 596	1 564	4 787	5 362	—	—	—
Born elsewhere	329	65	468	257	133	296	284	—	—	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	963	242	1 472	1 362	352	1 332	1 432	—	—	—
Able to speak Spanish	963	242	1 451	1 345	313	1 324	1 417	—	—	—
Unable to speak English	621	150	1 143	896	232	1 063	1 147	—	—	—
Unable to speak Spanish	—	—	21	17	39	8	15	—	—	—
Unable to speak English	—	—	21	17	39	8	15	—	—	—
Persons 18 years and over	2 996	492	3 946	3 087	1 200	3 263	3 725	—	—	—
Able to speak Spanish	2 954	492	3 893	3 076	1 186	3 223	3 655	—	—	—
Unable to speak English	1 098	184	2 449	1 630	621	2 098	2 526	—	—	—
Unable to speak Spanish	42	—	53	11	14	40	70	—	—	—
Unable to speak English	14	—	40	11	14	40	70	—	—	—
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	3 599	625	4 879	4 009	1 404	4 052	4 648	—	—	—
Unable to read and write in any language	235	6	448	175	75	380	873	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 348	302	1 654	1 756	446	1 544	1 572	—	—	—
Preprimary school	81	21	98	72	9	85	49	—	—	—
Public school	26	7	98	66	—	79	12	—	—	—
Elementary school	634	193	912	874	218	858	941	—	—	—
Public school	451	164	799	727	170	852	890	—	—	—
High school	304	49	402	491	113	406	319	—	—	—
Public school	271	39	362	434	105	400	291	—	—	—
College	329	39	242	319	106	195	263	—	—	—
Public college	198	20	123	107	82	119	173	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 427	424	3 178	2 458	966	2 666	2 968	—	—	—
Less than 7th grade	387	17	1 194	467	322	1 039	1 173	—	—	—
7th to 9th grade	325	52	559	317	73	473	487	—	—	—
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	212	19	233	290	103	153	216	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	594	178	600	716	219	501	647	—	—	—
Some college or associate degree	447	89	328	399	80	338	221	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	353	55	191	202	156	142	141	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	109	14	73	67	13	20	83	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.9	79.2	37.5	56.3	48.4	37.5	36.8	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 741	473	3 749	2 991	1 115	2 986	3 434	—	—	—
With vocational training	542	155	466	388	142	292	298	—	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	266	681	392	241	280	446	589	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 313	1 403	1 598	1 970	1 551	1 940	1 848	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 268	2 677	3 115	2 796	2 017	2 768	3 385	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 959	734	5 418	4 449	1 552	4 595	5 157	—	—	—
Some house	3 126	404	3 328	3 055	1 172	3 242	4 145	—	—	—
Different house in Puerto Rico	753	299	1 774	1 257	312	1 212	877	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13	—	146	100	—	8	6	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	611	242	1 304	1 034	250	966	672	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	94	22	285	59	38	88	79	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	35	35	39	64	24	150	120	—	—	—
Elsewhere	80	31	316	137	68	141	135	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	4 225	829	1 649	3 709	1 502	2 184	1 505	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	4 213	829	1 603	3 709	1 322	1 976	1 410	—	—	—
Rural	—	—	4 293	1 144	195	2 899	4 141	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	—	3 042	1 127	158	2 200	3 502	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	25	—	—	28	36	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 292	275	1 293	1 291	370	1 214	1 204	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 026	244	1 003	1 057	322	919	971	—	—	—
Drove alone	792	167	744	820	269	667	721	—	—	—
Carpooled	234	77	259	237	53	252	250	—	—	—
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	188	31	118	186	38	173	107	—	—	—
Bus	136	23	108	111	10	140	68	—	—	—
Public	32	8	10	75	28	33	33	—	—	—
Walked	66	—	125	26	10	79	97	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	42	22	—	5	8	—	—	—
Worked at home	12	—	5	—	—	38	21	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.24	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.18	1.17	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.7	23.0	25.1	25.4	27.7	29.1	26.6	—	—	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	133	25	251	217	35	162	254	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	293	67	440	377	65	384	343	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	550	133	337	466	145	372	356	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	131	32	73	64	57	54	65	—	—	—
All other times	173	18	187	167	68	204	165	—	—	—
Worked in PMSA of residence	932	220	1 032	1 001	246	1 027	972	—	—	—
Caguas zona urbana	91	43	171	160	6	73	105	—	—	—
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurabo zona urbana	11	—	5	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coyey zona urbana	795	159	734	793	202	841	785	—	—	—
Remainder of Coyey Municipio	—	—	12	—	—	38	28	—	—	—
Cidro zona urbana	35	12	103	42	33	69	48	—	—	—
Remainder of Cidro Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aguos Buenos zona urbana	—	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Aguos Buenos Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	360	55	261	290	124	187	232	—	—	—
Area 13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	156	28	106	167	81	113	133	—	—	—
Humacao Municipio	14	—	29	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Juncos Municipio	—	—	—	—	6	7	16	—	—	—
Corolino Municipio	7	—	13	21	—	—	6	—	—	—
Guaynabo Municipio	6	—	—	16	5	12	14	—	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	20	—	84	21	—	5	21	—	—	—
Area 20	42	—	12	22	—	—	20	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	115	14	17	43	32	45	22	—	—	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurabo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 975	7 100	3 365	7 659	4 749	7 753	4 373	6 697	2 578
Born in Puerto Rico	4 669	6 620	3 125	7 005	4 445	7 266	4 114	6 303	2 411
Born elsewhere	306	480	240	654	304	487	259	394	167
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 323	2 021	847	2 030	1 299	2 048	1 036	1 639	487
Able to speak Spanish	1 285	2 007	840	1 969	1 269	2 042	1 036	1 625	482
Unable to speak English	954	1 649	556	1 414	917	1 640	754	1 355	360
Unable to speak Spanish	38	14	7	61	30	6	—	14	5
Unable to speak English	38	7	—	56	20	6	—	14	5
Persons 18 years and over	3 201	4 317	2 247	4 950	3 014	4 982	2 998	4 513	1 905
Able to speak Spanish	3 154	4 265	2 224	4 882	2 930	4 851	2 950	4 386	1 884
Unable to speak English	2 126	2 750	1 082	2 649	1 699	2 577	1 842	2 504	1 320
Unable to speak Spanish	47	52	23	68	84	131	48	127	21
Unable to speak English	38	38	8	58	69	125	23	92	21
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	4 026	5 465	2 804	6 238	3 757	6 281	3 679	5 566	2 228
Unable to read and write in any language	330	911	962	540	591	1 124	532	722	602
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 514	2 123	1 106	2 209	1 293	2 401	1 124	1 798	492
Preprimary school	98	63	21	29	37	40	32	54	14
Public school	79	63	5	24	26	21	32	49	14
Elementary school	754	1 331	564	1 235	785	1 314	593	1 023	284
Public school	724	1 250	423	1 006	743	1 204	571	959	245
High school	413	494	301	582	329	556	320	469	124
Public school	396	445	234	495	287	538	284	441	114
College	249	235	220	363	142	491	179	252	70
Public college	152	97	142	166	86	329	117	159	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 504	3 570	1 857	4 009	2 475	3 967	2 463	3 720	1 656
Less than 7th grade	913	1 315	515	1 035	786	1 125	732	1 179	732
7th to 9th grade	355	557	228	522	325	550	323	614	255
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	131	315	379	409	263	307	236	398	93
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	684	777	193	993	603	1 034	516	802	299
Some college or associate degree	277	362	200	607	292	503	306	405	206
Bachelor's degree	111	198	230	313	183	403	142	274	66
Graduate or professional degree	33	46	112	130	23	45	52	48	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.1	38.7	39.6	51.0	44.5	50.0	41.3	41.1	34.8
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	3 099	4 089	2 022	4 608	2 699	4 737	2 706	4 281	1 443
With vocational training	229	241	112	321	259	431	211	249	33
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	374	587	321	417	836	443	533	428	437
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 950	1 878	1 857	1 894	2 158	1 673	1 871	2 223	1 678
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 046	2 812	2 615	2 872	2 245	3 107	2 693	2 495	2 752
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 524	6 338	3 094	6 980	4 313	7 030	4 034	6 152	2 392
Same house	3 484	4 349	2 361	4 498	2 961	4 791	2 897	4 683	1 714
Different house in Puerto Rico	896	1 600	532	2 131	1 188	2 016	959	1 370	602
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	121	41	22	121	94	100	32	163	40
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	569	1 277	327	1 649	994	1 586	410	987	512
Different MSA/PMSA	184	138	101	302	64	141	488	216	45
Not in an MSA/PMSA	22	144	82	59	36	189	29	4	5
Elsewhere	144	389	201	351	164	223	178	99	76
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	4 283	2 077	3 279	3 969	4 749	4 850	74	4 158	2 578
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	4 205	2 003	3 232	3 693	3 945	4 605	74	4 038	2 502
Rural	692	5 023	86	3 690	—	2 903	4 299	2 539	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	651	4 010	63	3 137	—	2 239	3 713	2 493	—
On farms	30	77	12	56	—	33	30	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 195	1 536	850	1 876	1 000	2 061	1 103	1 401	474
Car, truck, or van	858	1 198	633	1 501	878	1 808	1 172	1 172	270
Drive alone	619	961	569	1 154	549	1 262	677	989	214
Carpooled	239	237	64	347	141	546	201	183	56
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	103	118	86	235	99	153	147	163	140
Bus	60	40	86	146	69	112	29	17	13
Publica	43	78	—	89	30	41	118	146	127
Walked	44	129	116	94	153	58	50	44	64
Other means	175	87	11	30	22	20	23	22	—
Worked at home	15	4	4	16	36	22	5	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.19	1.11	1.05	1.15	1.14	1.21	1.16	1.10	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.6	32.5	17.8	27.0	23.2	27.7	29.2	26.9	25.5
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	155	294	108	300	80	318	236	225	96
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	508	498	267	691	405	811	363	464	191
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	224	389	324	467	308	591	277	361	108
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	49	47	30	93	58	84	69	76	24
All other times	244	304	117	309	113	235	153	275	55
Worked in PMSA of residence	963	1 147	723	1 441	851	1 601	527	825	350
Caguas zona urbana	259	135	99	222	123	264	138	304	125
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurabo zona urbana	4	20	—	24	28	13	350	441	195
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	52	8
San Lorenzo zona urbana	23	7	—	—	—	6	23	17	—
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayey zona urbana	88	117	28	360	99	491	—	6	—
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	5	11	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	540	797	564	746	591	766	—	—	16
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	30	29	4	67	—	41	—	—	—
Aguaos Buenos zona urbana	14	37	17	14	10	—	—	5	6
Remainder of Aguaos Buenos Municipio	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	232	389	127	435	149	460	576	576	124
Area 13	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	125	177	67	204	91	218	340	282	83
Humacao Municipio	—	—	4	11	5	—	45	92	—
Juncos Municipio	—	—	—	11	—	5	20	14	7
Carolina Municipio	20	18	5	36	—	14	28	35	24
Guaynabo Municipio	11	30	9	27	18	25	6	21	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	54	69	10	95	13	80	132	125	10
Area 20	—	—	6	6	5	11	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	84	26	45	17	107	—	7	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurabo Municipio—Con.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 427	10 662	5 237	3 421	2 496	8 900	6 451	3 315	5 343
Born in Puerto Rico	4 055	9 641	4 890	3 107	2 244	7 927	5 859	2 967	4 956
Born elsewhere	372	1 021	347	314	252	973	592	348	387
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 067	2 686	1 270	828	446	2 348	1 718	820	1 385
Able to speak Spanish	1 058	2 645	1 238	824	440	2 331	1 685	800	1 375
Unable to speak English	736	1 858	931	540	290	1 688	1 383	637	1 178
Unable to speak Spanish	9	41	32	4	6	17	33	20	10
Unable to speak English	9	41	32	4	6	17	33	20	10
Persons 18 years and over	2 965	6 971	3 500	2 322	1 884	5 858	4 110	2 169	3 483
Able to speak Spanish	2 921	6 884	3 382	2 246	1 822	5 798	4 033	2 045	3 412
Unable to speak English	1 286	3 198	2 064	1 296	771	2 939	2 551	1 489	2 485
Unable to speak Spanish	44	87	118	76	62	60	77	124	71
Unable to speak English	19	59	118	67	57	37	72	114	71
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	3 591	8 616	4 247	2 869	2 181	7 415	5 272	2 648	4 308
Unable to read and write in any language	454	1 311	381	646	232	1 031	553	333	753
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 282	3 243	1 329	906	589	2 722	1 915	881	1 656
Preprimary school	57	149	45	25	15	70	50	38	37
Public school	49	90	40	19	15	50	30	38	37
Elementary school	649	1 682	770	521	262	1 509	1 041	544	852
Public school	595	1 301	726	505	254	1 356	979	513	852
High school	244	746	307	230	152	638	532	200	494
Public school	207	615	281	223	133	593	495	183	474
College	332	666	207	130	160	505	292	99	273
Public college	181	236	79	66	78	258	128	55	205
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 410	5 761	2 861	1 930	1 602	4 746	3 359	1 815	2 845
Less than 7th grade	634	1 448	1 128	792	438	1 563	1 124	828	1 398
7th to 9th grade	357	664	356	272	290	575	602	387	474
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	159	440	244	181	116	442	438	172	241
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	678	1 238	684	319	240	1 065	500	242	326
Some college or associate degree	394	974	290	216	260	646	401	104	303
Bachelor's degree	122	740	133	138	186	345	274	75	81
Graduate or professional degree	66	257	26	12	72	110	20	7	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.3	55.7	39.6	35.5	47.3	45.6	35.6	23.6	25.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 790	6 650	3 246	2 019	1 479	5 478	3 874	1 984	3 138
With vocational training	284	801	221	240	136	561	191	92	238
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	493	463	505	508	537	361	515	478	379
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 838	1 640	1 745	1 983	1 420	1 877	2 092	2 279	1 767
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 381	2 439	2 584	2 833	2 182	2 530	2 529	2 635	2 914
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 032	9 657	4 770	3 150	2 330	8 206	5 828	2 989	4 868
Same house	2 799	5 454	2 998	2 234	1 313	6 363	4 056	2 174	4 063
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 089	3 734	1 571	809	883	1 472	1 428	566	571
Central city of this MSA/PM5A	155	868	139	55	45	51	85	—	10
Remainder of this MSA/PM5A	796	1 898	1 154	624	746	1 046	1 191	474	465
Different MSA/PM5A	113	795	255	87	66	305	138	61	92
Not in an MSA/PM5A	25	173	23	43	26	70	14	31	4
Elsewhere	144	469	201	107	134	371	344	249	234
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	4 427	8 700	3 568	3 421	2 496	5 849	4 960	738	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	4 060	8 191	3 313	2 474	2 020	5 564	4 526	577	—
Rural	—	1 962	1 669	—	—	3 051	1 491	2 577	5 343
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	1 743	1 411	—	—	2 384	1 403	2 223	3 585
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	417
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 206	3 022	1 180	715	628	2 136	1 564	678	1 022
Car, truck, or van	928	2 583	937	455	397	1 662	1 187	513	670
Drive alone	797	1 899	666	361	296	1 310	927	381	519
Carpooled	131	684	271	94	101	352	260	132	151
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	186	232	167	140	101	174	169	76	111
Bus	17	65	35	73	42	80	35	59	59
Public	169	167	132	67	54	90	134	17	52
Walked	81	86	49	96	123	101	73	47	112
Other means	11	30	22	9	7	113	107	17	66
Worked at home	—	91	5	15	—	86	28	25	63
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.17	1.19	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.18	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.6	26.0	27.8	27.4	22.5	25.0	26.3	36.4	30.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	191	404	165	104	84	256	290	136	157
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	351	897	437	278	155	771	504	214	443
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	392	868	343	161	245	589	425	146	220
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	87	284	44	27	59	125	91	32	—
All other times	185	478	186	130	85	309	226	125	134
Worked in PM5A of residence	799	1 929	879	516	476	1 601	1 171	505	771
Caguas zona urbana	329	881	321	144	117	379	315	96	119
Remainder of Caguas Municipio	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gurabo zona urbana	403	703	38	5	4	43	33	18	8
Remainder of Gurabo Municipio	15	149	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
San Lorenzo zona urbana	19	92	473	337	355	943	763	353	532
Remainder of San Lorenzo Municipio	—	—	13	6	—	158	38	32	106
Cayey zona urbana	14	35	24	—	—	20	13	6	—
Remainder of Cayey Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra zona urbana	8	46	10	19	—	24	9	—	—
Remainder of Cidra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agua Buenas zona urbana	11	6	—	5	—	12	—	—	—
Remainder of Agua Buenas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside PM5A of residence	407	1 093	301	199	152	535	393	173	251
Area 13	4	—	—	—	7	12	5	—	—
San Juan Municipio	213	484	137	85	82	187	125	68	67
Humacao Municipio	38	71	50	40	16	80	40	17	75
Juncos Municipio	28	60	36	5	10	52	18	14	—
Carolina Municipio	13	67	9	13	7	60	10	10	12
Guaynabo Municipio	13	122	12	22	8	9	25	13	25
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	73	196	54	29	22	161	59	21	29
Area 20	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	22	20
Worked elsewhere	25	83	3	5	—	17	61	8	23

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas Municipio			Caguas Municipio		Cayey Municipio		Cidra Municipio		
	San Juan--Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenas Municipio	Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Cayey zona urbana	Cidra Municipio	Gurabo Municipio	San Lorenzo Municipio
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 433 320	214 988	17 399	95 437	66 872	33 069	16 999	24 064	20 402	24 617
In labor force	705 520	101 809	7 459	48 818	34 840	14 558	7 466	11 094	9 422	10 458
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.2	47.4	42.9	51.2	52.1	44.0	43.9	46.1	46.2	42.5
Civilian labor force	703 020	101 714	7 459	48 778	34 806	14 533	7 455	11 091	9 403	10 450
Employed	580 651	81 644	5 986	40 271	28 973	11 091	5 526	8 691	7 379	8 226
Unemployed	122 369	20 070	1 473	8 507	5 833	3 442	1 929	2 400	2 024	2 224
Percent of civilian labor force	17.4	19.7	19.7	17.4	16.8	23.7	25.9	21.6	21.5	21.3
Not in labor force	727 800	113 179	9 940	46 619	32 032	18 511	9 533	12 970	10 980	14 159
Institutionalized persons	11 527	1 034	108	342	206	348	29	83	107	46
Enrolled in school	128 992	20 064	1 785	8 956	6 541	3 186	1 711	2 247	1 655	2 235
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	170 136	24 770	1 872	10 611	7 681	4 274	2 567	2 621	2 293	3 099
Females 16 years and over	760 382	112 339	8 875	50 980	36 667	17 199	9 278	12 212	10 498	12 575
In labor force	299 512	41 707	2 662	20 739	15 659	6 152	3 518	4 372	3 890	3 892
Percent of females 16 years and over	39.4	37.1	30.0	40.7	42.7	35.8	37.9	35.8	37.1	31.0
Civilian labor force	299 052	41 690	2 662	20 728	15 654	6 146	3 512	4 372	3 890	3 892
Employed	240 429	31 952	2 078	16 396	12 461	4 408	2 496	3 177	2 991	2 902
Unemployed	58 623	9 738	584	4 332	3 193	1 738	1 016	1 195	899	990
Percent of civilian labor force	19.6	23.4	21.9	20.9	20.4	28.3	28.9	27.5	23.1	25.4
With own children under 6 years	133 870	21 259	1 832	9 013	6 066	3 347	1 619	2 691	2 000	2 376
In labor force	62 982	9 928	716	4 554	3 270	1 677	886	1 234	863	884
With own children 6 to 17 years only	159 117	25 500	2 136	11 060	7 808	3 708	1 805	3 080	2 296	2 970
In labor force	77 965	11 753	828	5 610	4 182	1 616	828	1 363	1 213	1 123
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	196 059	30 711	2 722	12 991	8 661	4 724	2 249	3 928	2 806	3 540
All parents present in household in labor force	85 093	13 332	1 005	6 155	4 296	2 212	1 129	1 584	1 134	1 242
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	407 077	66 282	5 881	28 056	19 073	9 764	4 432	8 512	6 159	7 910
All parents present in household in labor force	174 705	27 206	2 160	12 750	9 304	3 879	1 858	3 230	2 743	2 444
Persons 16 to 19 years	140 139	22 378	1 873	9 606	6 663	3 622	1 816	2 699	2 012	2 566
Not enrolled in school	40 321	6 521	473	2 523	1 552	957	441	1 011	731	826
Unemployed or not in labor force	32 254	5 298	408	1 984	1 218	769	378	781	646	710
Not high school graduate	28 939	4 871	312	1 884	1 068	741	369	727	582	625
Employed	4 329	698	10	342	199	105	44	146	46	49
Unemployed	5 831	994	70	398	242	111	60	166	136	113
Not in labor force	18 753	3 179	232	1 144	627	525	265	415	400	463
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	580 651	81 644	5 986	40 271	28 973	11 091	5 526	8 691	7 379	8 226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	67 014	7 614	511	4 522	3 747	855	515	656	536	534
Professional specialty occupations	75 142	9 478	513	5 163	4 222	1 409	806	850	824	719
Technicians and related support occupations	17 751	2 265	204	1 156	884	381	249	228	195	101
Sales occupations	67 827	8 836	447	5 046	3 844	1 134	752	846	642	721
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	105 367	12 249	737	6 658	5 294	1 661	865	1 019	1 084	1 090
Private household occupations	4 199	339	41	101	51	86	31	40	43	28
Protective service occupations	16 764	2 903	183	1 359	1 042	462	217	312	314	273
Service occupations, except protective and household	59 683	8 268	319	3 851	2 523	1 295	564	950	731	802
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7 141	1 753	263	430	123	260	50	256	140	404
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	65 863	10 550	1 043	4 618	2 733	1 321	548	1 215	1 163	1 190
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40 601	9 085	733	3 641	2 351	1 183	590	1 177	932	1 419
Transportation and material moving occupations	24 279	3 996	217	2 024	1 197	485	148	480	379	411
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29 020	4 308	455	1 702	962	559	191	662	396	534
Construction	43 389	6 720	658	2 878	1 378	753	226	843	712	876
Manufacturing	79 849	16 942	1 310	7 091	5 163	2 233	1 183	2 536	1 534	2 238
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	42 901	5 056	300	2 841	2 027	678	289	368	504	365
Wholesale and retail trade	124 143	16 856	1 016	8 926	6 499	2 224	1 171	1 761	1 326	1 603
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32 067	2 947	275	1 779	1 455	273	156	177	220	223
Business and repair services	29 125	3 500	191	2 029	1 532	420	189	259	345	256
Professional and related services	113 688	14 637	965	7 442	5 650	2 409	1 357	1 333	1 294	1 194
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	580 651	81 644	5 986	40 271	28 973	11 091	5 526	8 691	7 379	8 226
Private wage and salary workers	375 731	53 369	3 910	26 212	18 607	6 732	3 348	6 028	4 801	5 686
Government workers	169 934	23 077	1 631	11 575	8 741	3 679	1 880	2 138	2 226	1 823
Local government workers	28 097	3 732	295	1 938	1 371	474	240	354	408	263
Self-employed workers	33 998	5 021	445	2 436	1 577	650	275	508	338	644
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	656 719	91 953	7 196	44 419	31 909	12 455	6 240	10 105	8 738	9 040
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	537 921	74 324	6 083	35 800	25 739	9 788	4 891	8 120	7 053	7 480
50 to 52 weeks	383 810	52 402	4 150	27 091	19 481	6 829	3 516	5 182	4 795	4 355
40 to 49 weeks	63 514	8 620	833	3 142	2 566	1 232	498	1 234	870	1 309
27 to 39 weeks	22 306	3 338	314	1 303	921	456	200	527	302	436
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	67 828	9 983	550	5 037	3 695	1 445	712	1 190	948	813
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 231 415	186 935	15 302	83 316	58 068	28 169	14 227	21 182	17 773	21 193
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82 839	16 175	979	5 706	3 822	3 226	1 900	3 324	1 341	1 599
With a mobility limitation	67 810	13 828	925	4 700	2 984	2 740	1 573	2 879	1 141	1 443
In labor force	10 940	2 211	118	661	425	370	313	774	136	152
With a self-care limitation	48 618	9 293	413	3 159	2 279	1 863	1 170	2 475	672	711
With a work disability	145 367	27 343	2 076	10 696	7 250	5 085	2 738	3 320	2 696	3 470
In labor force	31 369	5 124	437	2 178	1 521	796	466	644	538	531
Prevented from working	103 270	20 452	1 495	7 800	5 321	3 970	2 119	2 496	1 963	2 728
No work disability	1 086 048	159 592	13 226	72 620	50 818	23 084	11 489	17 862	15 077	17 723
In labor force	655 422	94 630	6 905	45 537	32 466	13 497	6 837	10 332	8 677	9 682
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	187 878	26 924	1 989	11 739	8 564	4 527	2 732	2 796	2 503	3 370
With a mobility or self-care limitation	56 144	9 797	509	3 693	2 578	1 992	1 220	1 404	795	1 404
With a mobility limitation	51 075	9 124	459	3 379	2 345	1 844	1 134	1 356	702	1 354
With a self-care limitation	29 722	4 943	206	1 875	1 258	963	560	822	488	589
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	131 969	21 576	1 809	8 531	5 988	3 935	2 242	2 328	2 117	2 856
Mean family income (dollars)	5 876	5 571	5 124	6 123	6 545	5 668	5 776	5 663	4 740	4 610
1 worker	202 787	30 999	2 507	13 768	9 397	4 265	1 954	3 711	2 943	3 805
Mean family income (dollars)	14 874	12 284	11 617	13 246	14 508	11 839	13 089	12 176	12 279	9 855
2 or more workers	175 966	25 167	1 926	12 639	9 242	3 326	1 639	2 739	2 407	2 130
Mean family income (dollars)	27 802	24 115	21 085	25 990	27 381	22 515	23 262	22 959	23 911	19 947

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguas Buenos Municipio					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 709	3 754	2 686	3 203	5 047	6 108	4 758	3 713	2 869	4 024
In labor force	1 274	1 791	838	1 353	2 203	3 540	2 820	1 986	1 499	1 859
Percent of persons 16 years and over	47.0	47.7	31.2	42.2	43.6	58.0	59.3	53.5	52.2	46.2
Civilian labor force	1 274	1 791	838	1 353	2 203	3 528	2 820	1 986	1 499	1 859
Employed	1 172	1 438	635	1 004	1 737	3 059	2 683	1 629	1 153	1 461
Unemployed	102	353	203	349	466	469	137	357	346	398
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	19.7	24.2	25.8	21.2	13.3	4.9	18.0	23.1	21.4
Not in labor force	1 435	1 963	1 848	1 850	2 844	2 568	1 938	1 727	1 370	2 165
Institutionalized persons	49	12	7	8	32	18	6	—	17	33
Enrolled in school	203	435	249	291	607	538	554	412	194	410
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	294	359	423	331	465	409	241	436	377	305
Females 16 years and over	1 357	1 912	1 461	1 636	2 509	3 216	2 497	2 078	1 609	1 999
In labor force	439	720	346	425	732	1 524	1 218	919	723	636
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.4	37.7	23.7	26.0	29.2	47.4	48.8	44.2	44.9	31.8
Civilian labor force	439	720	346	425	732	1 518	1 218	919	723	636
Employed	403	547	282	302	544	1 291	1 142	726	556	496
Unemployed	36	173	64	123	188	227	76	193	167	140
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	24.0	18.5	28.9	25.7	15.0	6.2	21.0	23.1	22.0
With own children under 6 years	292	412	216	405	507	831	644	262	266	442
In labor force	144	225	57	146	144	493	406	132	156	161
With own children 6 to 17 years only	235	486	371	294	750	745	744	484	238	430
In labor force	79	220	113	92	324	366	489	272	133	153
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	432	606	354	572	758	1 212	845	339	393	608
All parents present in household in labor force	197	299	135	195	179	701	507	128	267	192
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	664	1 241	877	1 098	2 001	2 026	1 927	1 124	681	1 313
All parents present in household in labor force	217	552	295	363	733	912	1 126	562	281	434
Persons 16 to 19 years	178	431	266	373	625	636	487	407	215	437
Not enrolled in school	26	103	87	111	146	208	65	80	62	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	82	79	100	127	177	54	55	56	61
Not high school graduate	20	49	70	65	108	156	59	55	52	45
Employed	—	6	—	—	4	8	11	13	6	2
Unemployed	—	—	29	5	36	30	—	10	27	—
Not in labor force	20	43	41	60	68	118	48	32	19	43
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172	1 438	635	1 004	1 737	3 059	2 683	1 629	1 153	1 461
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	99	138	45	78	151	313	641	253	132	102
Professional specialty occupations	86	117	78	99	133	290	560	263	172	105
Technicians and related support occupations	66	28	16	49	45	138	74	50	75	46
Sales occupations	110	99	20	64	154	392	353	174	121	177
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	120	276	112	65	164	499	471	335	224	167
Private household occupations	11	—	—	—	30	4	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	34	59	—	25	65	102	53	81	35	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	139	128	108	99	165	311	145	99	108	166
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	46	38	5	125	49	26	27	7	10	46
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	186	299	74	156	328	345	151	166	130	144
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118	142	98	126	249	320	141	122	90	198
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	47	11	27	87	207	38	49	40	190
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	112	67	68	91	117	112	29	30	16	80
Construction	138	155	59	102	204	195	86	38	32	135
Manufacturing	222	268	171	229	420	501	526	293	248	310
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	37	104	31	3	125	214	204	145	59	94
Wholesale and retail trade	272	285	54	153	252	762	505	261	256	372
Finance, insurance, and real estate	69	123	42	8	33	127	215	61	65	16
Business and repair services	53	40	21	6	71	113	104	94	58	78
Professional and related services	147	207	156	193	262	529	556	392	237	178
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172	1 438	635	1 004	1 737	3 059	2 683	1 629	1 153	1 461
Private wage and salary workers	843	876	431	639	1 121	2 011	1 771	934	767	1 010
Government workers	244	443	167	250	527	916	752	647	302	295
Local government workers	37	51	10	103	94	156	46	89	51	70
Self-employed workers	85	119	37	115	89	132	160	48	84	156
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 215	1 735	970	1 221	2 055	3 344	2 779	1 833	1 318	1 684
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 099	1 431	770	982	1 801	2 866	2 528	1 475	972	1 436
50 to 52 weeks	830	1 032	490	632	1 166	2 316	2 201	1 212	685	1 082
40 to 49 weeks	102	147	83	161	340	195	95	86	112	42
27 to 39 weeks	48	73	52	55	86	97	71	27	36	49
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	39	167	90	117	137	266	157	183	237	121
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 342	3 376	2 230	2 823	4 531	5 621	4 485	3 248	2 427	3 657
With a mobility or self-care limitation	228	200	158	117	276	308	123	209	220	317
With a mobility limitation	223	182	158	117	245	293	108	187	192	294
In labor force	29	19	26	8	36	18	12	36	34	26
With a self-care limitation	67	88	108	35	115	133	30	117	145	105
With a work disability	419	547	302	280	528	676	270	370	386	496
In labor force	110	138	40	32	117	140	45	43	101	63
Prevented from working	287	340	250	214	404	482	219	307	244	399
Not a work disability	1 923	2 829	1 928	2 543	4 003	4 945	4 215	2 878	2 041	3 161
In labor force	1 140	1 646	772	1 280	2 067	3 346	2 749	1 914	1 350	1 767
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	318	366	449	372	484	457	267	465	425	334
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	130	121	29	172	187	109	168	163	71
With a mobility limitation	57	124	113	29	166	178	90	154	150	71
With a self-care limitation	12	68	89	4	33	90	54	79	90	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	243	338	400	322	506	398	217	276	303	380
Mean family income (dollars)	5 819	5 990	4 833	4 063	5 116	4 546	8 229	7 995	6 524	5 763
1 worker	370	518	391	406	822	791	843	488	355	627
Mean family income (dollars)	10 669	11 813	11 869	9 192	12 997	11 834	28 283	13 000	12 196	10 628
2 or more workers	364	508	230	301	523	1 128	898	573	391	444
Mean family income (dollars)	22 824	21 610	17 933	23 499	19 363	24 365	41 856	32 361	27 165	21 432

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 700	2 313	7 710	2 915	4 097	2 764	4 493	3 713	2 981	2 935
In labor force	2 420	1 328	4 417	1 776	2 564	1 479	2 467	1 986	1 677	1 521
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.5	57.4	57.3	60.9	62.6	53.5	54.9	53.5	56.3	51.8
Civilian labor force	2 420	1 328	4 407	1 770	2 564	1 479	2 460	1 986	1 672	1 521
Employed	2 102	970	3 645	1 542	2 447	1 233	2 008	1 629	1 415	1 329
Unemployed	318	358	762	228	117	246	452	357	257	192
Percent of civilian labor force	13.1	27.0	17.3	12.9	4.6	16.6	18.4	18.0	15.4	12.6
Not in labor force	2 280	985	3 293	1 139	1 533	1 285	2 026	1 727	1 304	1 414
Institutionalized persons	18	34	54	10	6	5	12	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	475	115	571	295	501	376	392	412	286	359
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	538	252	626	136	164	225	607	436	372	371
Females 16 years and over	2 572	1 208	4 008	1 605	2 190	1 497	2 607	2 078	1 636	1 590
In labor force	1 113	565	1 853	840	1 130	665	1 228	919	734	653
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.3	46.8	46.2	52.3	51.5	44.4	47.1	44.2	44.9	41.1
Civilian labor force	1 113	565	1 853	840	1 130	665	1 228	919	729	653
Employed	929	347	1 492	713	1 058	520	920	726	608	525
Unemployed	184	218	361	127	72	145	308	193	121	128
Percent of civilian labor force	16.5	38.6	19.5	15.1	6.4	21.8	25.1	21.0	16.6	19.6
With own children under 6 years	362	248	896	392	601	232	495	262	141	205
In labor force	183	98	572	250	378	145	289	132	83	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	698	267	958	405	659	373	438	484	313	384
In labor force	424	171	442	203	444	163	277	272	177	209
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	576	339	1 262	574	778	303	594	339	249	280
All parents present in household in labor force	262	148	727	343	464	196	311	128	142	159
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 668	704	2 490	1 088	1 729	803	1 060	1 124	572	848
All parents present in household in labor force	928	433	1 081	504	1 063	356	639	562	342	468
Persons 16 to 19 years	525	196	750	326	403	359	408	407	257	265
Not enrolled in school	93	37	236	86	23	69	95	80	53	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	77	37	186	82	12	60	65	55	23	16
Not high school graduate	59	29	172	57	17	28	77	55	27	19
Employed	11	—	26	—	11	—	30	13	10	9
Unemployed	15	8	42	14	—	15	16	10	5	—
Not in labor force	33	21	104	43	6	13	31	32	12	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 102	970	3 645	1 542	2 447	1 233	2 008	1 629	1 415	1 329
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	223	84	428	165	637	91	247	253	209	116
Professional specialty occupations	295	198	440	174	547	179	314	263	197	141
Technicians and related support occupations	69	33	100	82	74	46	96	50	25	33
Sales occupations	259	131	438	206	341	146	241	174	215	159
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	339	175	626	271	448	247	454	335	193	238
Private household occupations	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Protective service occupations	60	18	141	54	53	39	96	81	40	53
Service occupations, except protective and household	227	103	246	159	54	66	118	99	154	122
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	7	22	—	5	—	8	7	12	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	228	83	463	134	107	207	174	166	98	112
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	174	93	320	186	132	110	113	122	161	187
Transportation and material moving occupations	143	6	191	80	20	54	53	49	70	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	39	211	31	29	48	46	30	41	64
Construction	128	65	430	84	58	72	98	38	22	46
Manufacturing	369	212	641	318	505	232	304	293	293	291
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	133	47	232	99	192	129	137	145	102	105
Wholesale and retail trade	445	200	722	361	458	185	412	261	287	273
Finance, insurance, and real estate	106	84	156	49	198	92	103	61	76	66
Business and repair services	127	46	199	47	93	125	133	94	70	94
Professional and related services	423	198	723	299	540	228	352	392	253	224
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 102	970	3 645	1 542	2 447	1 233	2 008	1 629	1 415	1 329
Private wage and salary workers	1 276	690	2 535	1 054	1 637	748	1 243	934	838	908
Government workers	636	260	1 007	448	677	406	676	647	483	354
Local government workers	170	59	121	61	30	31	106	89	109	54
Self-employed workers	190	20	103	40	133	79	89	48	88	60
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 415	1 144	4 086	1 672	2 497	1 330	2 127	1 833	1 607	1 431
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 868	889	3 579	1 433	2 299	1 080	1 710	1 475	1 208	1 152
50 to 52 weeks	1 437	679	2 788	1 154	2 083	736	1 264	1 212	858	862
40 to 49 weeks	142	47	200	123	63	214	181	86	205	105
27 to 39 weeks	76	49	113	61	52	53	57	27	61	82
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	306	144	299	139	132	166	236	183	236	199
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 094	1 984	6 959	2 746	3 901	2 469	3 775	3 248	2 574	2 532
With a mobility or self-care limitation	257	155	404	147	78	111	189	209	183	155
With a mobility limitation	250	147	388	137	73	89	173	187	161	144
In labor force	49	27	64	—	12	10	39	36	14	44
With a self-care limitation	142	81	168	74	20	38	94	117	80	86
With a work disability	543	263	821	299	184	331	526	370	315	333
In labor force	100	52	181	60	38	70	159	43	77	130
Prevented from working	436	205	583	213	140	243	335	307	226	186
No work disability	3 551	1 721	6 138	2 447	3 717	2 138	3 249	2 878	2 259	2 199
In labor force	2 270	1 233	4 165	1 699	2 500	1 355	2 217	1 914	1 565	1 378
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	588	295	687	153	190	290	699	465	402	403
With a mobility or self-care limitation	206	104	209	60	75	85	189	168	88	93
With a mobility limitation	192	89	201	60	67	74	165	154	88	89
With a self-care limitation	87	50	132	25	43	53	93	79	43	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	383	171	525	178	163	166	402	276	174	221
Mean family income (dollars)	6 473	7 153	6 978	5 826	8 170	7 366	8 464	7 995	8 255	6 858
1 worker	684	313	1 189	401	733	409	731	488	414	426
Mean family income (dollars)	13 261	21 491	11 560	13 787	31 229	15 840	14 398	13 000	14 649	10 696
2 or more workers	700	348	1 247	565	824	376	570	573	468	411
Mean family income (dollars)	23 035	28 521	21 708	24 946	43 911	24 381	26 181	32 361	27 339	25 417

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
Persons 16 years and over	1 671	1 186	599	2 699	2 527	2 111	2 754	2 414	1 868	2 543
In labor force	664	492	327	1 158	1 313	1 036	1 387	932	848	1 183
Percent of persons 16 years and over	39.7	41.5	54.6	42.9	52.0	49.1	50.4	38.6	45.4	46.5
Civilian labor force	664	492	327	1 158	1 313	1 036	1 387	932	848	1 183
Employed	468	402	265	891	1 156	819	1 099	691	621	1 033
Unemployed	196	90	62	267	157	217	288	241	227	150
Percent of civilian labor force	29.5	18.3	19.0	23.1	12.0	20.9	20.8	25.9	26.8	12.7
Not in labor force	1 007	694	272	1 541	1 214	1 075	1 367	1 482	1 020	1 360
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	33	—	—
Enrolled in school	99	56	80	157	341	251	268	162	173	310
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	272	327	62	445	272	132	424	450	327	319
Females 16 years and over	917	642	262	1 412	1 392	1 091	1 526	1 334	1 017	1 434
In labor force	280	209	130	463	604	457	619	344	317	535
Percent of females 16 years and over	30.5	32.6	49.6	32.8	43.4	41.9	40.6	25.8	31.2	37.3
Civilian labor force	280	209	130	463	604	457	619	344	317	535
Employed	197	170	108	307	510	351	490	241	205	444
Unemployed	83	39	22	156	94	106	129	103	112	91
Percent of civilian labor force	29.6	18.7	16.9	33.7	15.6	23.2	20.8	29.9	35.3	17.0
With own children under 6 years	182	75	42	231	186	183	139	248	149	226
In labor force	74	36	25	92	113	98	44	50	76	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	200	67	30	223	288	281	240	223	184	265
In labor force	85	42	25	83	150	111	97	91	91	126
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	255	96	73	381	269	282	221	476	241	267
All parents present in household in labor force	91	38	43	124	160	121	64	112	104	83
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	473	169	90	615	619	730	522	655	374	598
All parents present in household in labor force	164	96	71	147	329	282	202	217	145	244
Persons 16 to 19 years	158	50	47	283	262	302	251	248	191	192
Not enrolled in school	70	17	18	123	34	90	60	74	63	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	60	17	18	98	31	60	60	69	56	36
Not high school graduate	64	17	10	97	34	76	35	74	45	40
Employed	10	—	—	22	3	16	—	5	—	17
Unemployed	17	5	6	32	14	14	13	15	6	—
Not in labor force	37	12	4	43	17	46	22	54	39	23

OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Employed persons 16 years and over	468	402	265	891	1 156	819	1 099	691	621	1 033
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	33	45	37	35	175	126	157	94	89	168
Professional specialty occupations	49	38	42	47	190	80	236	99	51	148
Technicians and related support occupations	—	8	7	20	36	—	51	16	—	11
Sales occupations	24	64	35	106	146	104	180	101	69	125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	77	53	77	189	190	194	150	94	129	175
Private household occupations	—	—	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	8	5	6	49	62	40	3	40	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	67	25	125	85	54	117	121	63	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	50	4	141	125	121	57	69	101	54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62	39	15	77	64	28	41	11	49	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	27	8	—	35	39	37	46	22	57	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	25	17	54	44	30	55	24	7	34
Construction	54	33	17	112	24	53	64	11	36	23
Manufacturing	46	54	40	118	192	125	158	61	121	213
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	18	8	22	18	119	63	75	44	52	43
Wholesale and retail trade	123	173	67	223	224	201	278	239	127	268
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18	34	17	18	21	30	64	47	12	26
Business and repair services	32	8	6	88	52	58	31	59	28	40
Professional and related services	95	40	66	113	270	137	257	113	123	247

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	468	402	265	891	1 156	819	1 099	691	621	1 033
Private wage and salary workers	328	326	176	527	710	572	698	422	389	669
Government workers	136	76	89	269	369	230	302	210	181	302
Local government workers	23	13	4	79	43	41	48	48	22	70
Self-employed workers	4	15	—	95	77	17	99	59	51	50

WORK STATUS IN 1989

Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	599	458	273	924	1 244	916	1 321	824	727	1 074
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	430	338	219	696	1 044	719	994	674	486	863
50 to 52 weeks	264	137	155	507	857	524	767	419	309	608
40 to 49 weeks	58	133	16	90	78	119	35	50	54	127
27 to 39 weeks	39	23	15	30	22	11	37	19	15	50
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	90	91	34	138	157	69	183	105	110	163

DISABILITY

Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 399	836	506	2 187	2 239	1 955	2 272	1 898	1 508	2 177
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	46	26	427	279	158	70	140	98	121
With a mobility limitation	85	46	23	164	42	133	63	120	84	100
In labor force	7	6	—	12	—	6	9	9	11	7
With a self-care limitation	38	28	15	349	66	74	34	69	57	57
With a work disability	219	121	42	391	115	275	332	381	183	292
In labor force	21	24	8	71	7	38	100	68	41	70
Prevented from working	187	70	26	309	95	216	195	268	142	173
No work disability	1 180	715	464	1 796	2 124	1 680	1 940	1 517	1 325	1 885
In labor force	643	445	288	1 030	1 290	974	1 235	831	782	1 066
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	272	350	93	502	288	156	482	483	360	366
With a mobility or self-care limitation	107	104	23	201	45	57	147	89	99	127
With a mobility limitation	107	98	23	142	45	57	142	78	80	127
With a self-care limitation	31	50	23	121	23	38	54	28	53	40

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989

No workers	259	125	62	380	213	238	240	353	261	218
Mean family income (dollars)	5 021	6 443	9 006	4 558	8 034	6 452	9 406	5 457	3 323	4 077
1 worker	211	137	61	390	332	234	363	351	236	414
Mean family income (dollars)	9 005	10 428	11 438	10 911	17 586	10 646	11 604	10 822	11 849	14 162
2 or more workers	160	93	73	169	376	298	341	196	183	268
Mean family income (dollars)	15 980	26 244	28 308	19 582	32 772	23 210	31 980	26 080	24 018	25 050

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zana urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 316	2 869	2 377	1 750	3 118	184	4 239	1 084	4 250	415
In labor force	976	1 499	1 278	996	1 573	80	2 197	638	2 615	178
Percent of persons 16 years and over	42.1	52.2	53.8	56.9	50.4	43.5	51.8	58.9	61.5	42.9
Civilian labor force	976	1 499	1 272	996	1 573	80	2 197	638	2 605	178
Employed	725	1 153	1 040	822	1 360	68	1 882	502	2 244	129
Unemployed	251	346	232	174	213	12	315	136	361	49
Percent of civilian labor force	25.7	23.1	18.2	17.5	13.5	15.0	14.3	21.3	13.9	27.5
Not in labor force	1 340	1 370	1 099	754	1 545	104	2 042	446	1 635	237
Institutionalized persons	—	17	5	21	—	—	9	24	54	—
Enrolled in school	244	194	285	95	385	5	439	32	301	43
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	230	377	232	228	328	—	471	130	260	84
Females 16 years and over	1 331	1 609	1 335	945	1 693	95	2 356	553	2 292	225
In labor force	431	723	603	466	701	24	1 039	280	1 202	63
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.4	44.9	45.2	49.3	41.4	25.3	44.1	50.6	52.4	28.0
Civilian labor force	431	723	603	466	701	24	1 039	280	1 202	63
Employed	295	556	466	363	589	12	858	193	997	39
Unemployed	136	167	137	103	112	12	181	87	205	24
Percent of civilian labor force	31.6	23.1	22.7	22.1	16.0	50.0	17.4	31.1	17.1	38.1
With own children under 6 years	305	266	229	95	186	17	291	111	558	19
In labor force	96	156	123	75	112	—	150	57	380	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	245	238	330	107	423	11	647	147	569	34
In labor force	96	133	194	79	231	—	401	90	305	7
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	442	393	312	138	292	17	472	146	749	22
All parents present in household in labor force	151	267	156	111	160	—	206	83	467	12
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	837	681	846	211	999	38	1 537	312	1 469	74
All parents present in household in labor force	298	281	468	146	465	14	872	188	729	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	265	215	331	109	331	10	492	78	402	21
Not enrolled in school	75	62	56	25	48	5	85	21	123	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	75	56	22	25	42	5	74	21	80	—
Not high school graduate	32	52	23	11	31	—	51	21	70	5
Employed	—	—	11	—	6	—	6	—	19	5
Unemployed	—	27	6	—	10	—	12	—	5	—
Not in labor force	32	19	6	11	15	—	33	21	46	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	725	1 153	1 040	822	1 360	68	1 882	502	2 244	129
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	132	124	90	135	—	211	47	283	—
Professional specialty occupations	39	172	136	116	178	—	270	136	358	22
Technicians and related support occupations	17	75	19	26	68	4	63	4	53	—
Sales occupations	127	121	173	135	179	7	242	62	292	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	88	224	179	120	279	6	301	99	466	18
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
Protective service occupations	58	35	44	34	58	—	49	13	105	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	89	108	60	65	106	6	202	73	120	27
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	10	13	—	11	—	8	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	115	130	108	73	124	4	204	27	172	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43	90	110	97	97	17	131	6	216	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	40	20	44	99	17	130	—	97	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	16	54	22	26	7	71	35	58	10
Construction	44	32	40	28	70	14	117	39	134	15
Manufacturing	172	248	166	168	221	31	310	92	373	18
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	35	59	93	37	121	11	121	23	151	5
Wholesale and retail trade	203	256	304	179	302	12	412	89	519	63
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36	65	36	47	53	—	101	69	116	—
Business and repair services	29	58	49	22	57	—	101	39	117	2
Professional and related services	80	237	164	177	229	—	378	109	508	19
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	725	1 153	1 040	822	1 360	68	1 882	502	2 244	129
Private wage and salary workers	511	767	669	555	798	62	1 101	354	1 519	92
Government workers	185	302	326	221	421	—	614	141	671	28
Local government workers	39	51	33	40	16	—	170	37	86	28
Self-employed workers	29	84	40	41	136	6	167	7	54	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	827	1 318	1 135	849	1 437	100	2 187	563	2 486	150
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	618	972	887	700	1 143	94	1 689	431	2 266	119
50 to 52 weeks	331	685	697	522	918	71	1 303	335	1 802	101
40 to 49 weeks	206	112	59	40	78	—	142	35	157	—
27 to 39 weeks	12	36	34	25	28	—	58	15	57	2
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	125	237	138	71	180	—	274	84	138	17
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 043	2 427	2 117	1 467	2 775	184	3 709	923	3 897	304
With a mobility or self-care limitation	179	220	105	174	281	23	230	73	171	42
With a mobility limitation	179	192	94	102	102	15	223	73	161	19
In labor force	30	34	6	20	12	—	44	9	42	6
With a self-care limitation	102	145	83	122	227	18	120	40	84	42
With a work disability	337	386	259	208	320	23	487	122	354	45
In labor force	62	101	72	23	58	—	87	17	76	—
Prevented from working	251	244	153	180	240	23	393	105	274	37
No work disability	1 706	2 041	1 858	1 259	2 455	161	3 222	801	3 543	259
In labor force	871	1 350	1 183	939	1 500	80	2 060	614	2 500	151
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	273	425	249	262	343	—	521	137	289	111
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	163	90	109	87	—	160	32	85	26
With a mobility limitation	69	150	90	96	75	—	154	20	85	10
With a self-care limitation	41	90	53	75	37	—	41	25	32	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	406	303	198	127	297	19	335	73	245	56
Mean family income (dollars)	5 244	6 524	6 606	6 156	7 321	8 956	6 836	8 514	7 131	4 590
1 worker	315	355	345	196	413	20	611	149	641	21
Mean family income (dollars)	10 088	12 192	12 958	10 726	14 465	9 598	13 462	25 258	12 790	10 911
2 or more workers	195	391	333	249	439	35	633	181	808	34
Mean family income (dollars)	21 599	27 165	24 276	21 176	26 271	14 176	23 787	33 346	22 774	13 238

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Troct 2001	Troct 2002	Troct 2003.01 (pt.)	Troct 2003.02 (pt.)	Troct 2006 (pt.)	Troct 2020 (pt.)	Troct 2024.01 (pt.)	Troct 2024.02 (pt.)	Troct 2025 (pt.)	Troct 2026 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 289	4 221	3 193	661	—	—	3 840	461	1 229	3 460
In labor force	1 501	1 912	1 764	256	—	—	1 779	223	690	1 802
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.6	45.3	55.2	38.7	—	—	46.3	48.4	56.1	52.1
Civilian labor force	1 501	1 912	1 758	256	—	—	1 779	223	690	1 802
Employed	1 250	1 563	1 517	236	—	—	1 393	220	468	1 401
Unemployed	251	349	241	20	—	—	386	3	222	401
Percent of civilian labor force	16.7	18.3	13.7	7.8	—	—	21.7	1.3	32.2	22.3
Not in labor force	1 788	2 309	1 429	405	—	—	2 061	238	539	1 658
Institutionalized persons	76	—	8	—	—	—	33	9	10	—
Enrolled in school	406	330	243	53	—	—	405	36	83	270
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	352	452	273	77	—	—	305	67	122	366
Females 16 years and over	1 673	2 114	1 611	304	—	—	1 904	216	655	1 716
In labor force	638	684	684	88	—	—	612	74	285	651
Percent of females 16 years and over	38.1	32.4	42.5	28.9	—	—	32.1	34.3	43.5	37.9
Civilian labor force	638	684	678	88	—	—	612	74	285	651
Employed	507	531	578	84	—	—	484	71	154	495
Unemployed	131	153	100	4	—	—	128	3	131	156
Percent of civilian labor force	20.5	22.4	14.7	4.5	—	—	20.9	4.1	46.0	24.0
With own children under 6 years	248	388	439	43	—	—	425	71	137	338
In labor force	124	152	243	28	—	—	161	33	41	192
With own children 6 to 17 years only	424	434	340	85	—	—	419	51	120	389
In labor force	227	150	163	45	—	—	153	23	81	137
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	411	605	638	67	—	—	591	104	193	513
All parents present in household in labor force	214	241	358	43	—	—	192	56	65	260
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	968	1 281	938	198	—	—	1 275	131	392	1 021
All parents present in household in labor force	378	425	408	63	—	—	420	56	245	352
Persons 16 to 19 years	401	364	310	84	—	—	427	33	118	348
Not enrolled in school	87	166	122	42	—	—	58	8	16	113
Unemployed or not in labor force	73	108	95	42	—	—	56	3	16	106
Not high school graduate	60	152	99	42	—	—	45	8	8	102
Employed	10	48	8	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Unemployed	11	20	16	—	—	—	—	3	8	37
Not in labor force	39	84	75	42	—	—	43	—	—	58
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 250	1 563	1 517	236	—	—	1 393	220	468	1 401
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	100	88	148	4	—	—	102	12	37	145
Professional specialty occupations	224	94	116	13	—	—	105	25	62	82
Technicians and related support occupations	52	15	56	—	—	—	42	6	29	47
Sales occupations	135	93	186	12	—	—	170	17	69	146
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	185	233	228	23	—	—	161	38	76	160
Private household occupations	10	19	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	47	33	48	—	—	—	34	11	5	36
Service occupations, except protective and household	123	243	152	91	—	—	160	25	30	126
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	23	26	22	—	—	46	—	7	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	177	327	211	44	—	—	140	24	56	291
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	65	132	134	9	—	—	181	43	87	104
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	102	127	18	—	—	173	13	6	94
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	161	81	—	—	—	73	6	4	153
Construction	108	313	111	28	—	—	121	11	26	296
Manufacturing	198	142	183	21	—	—	279	59	120	268
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	109	163	115	12	—	—	83	12	24	81
Wholesale and retail trade	300	299	401	47	—	—	360	33	111	203
Finance, insurance, and real estate	44	18	78	17	—	—	16	5	15	40
Business and repair services	51	65	66	11	—	—	78	26	7	82
Professional and related services	240	265	230	16	—	—	178	45	89	215
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 250	1 563	1 517	236	—	—	1 393	220	468	1 401
Private wage and salary workers	805	1 025	957	134	—	—	948	175	336	1 016
Government workers	331	446	468	75	—	—	295	22	119	336
Local government workers	26	122	95	16	—	—	70	—	22	35
Self-employed workers	114	92	92	27	—	—	150	23	13	49
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 371	1 725	1 672	282	—	—	1 584	228	581	1 600
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 135	1 457	1 433	229	—	—	1 342	179	458	1 313
50 to 52 weeks	868	1 092	1 162	118	—	—	1 011	134	344	986
40 to 49 weeks	91	115	72	32	—	—	42	—	12	43
27 to 39 weeks	55	36	36	19	—	—	49	18	34	56
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	130	145	127	25	—	—	121	32	60	161
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 851	3 732	2 875	584	—	—	3 473	385	1 061	3 062
With a mobility or self-care limitation	203	294	161	45	—	—	294	27	82	233
With a mobility limitation	193	245	156	35	—	—	279	27	74	227
In labor force	29	63	18	—	—	—	26	5	18	22
With a self-care limitation	133	210	59	10	—	—	87	22	41	84
With a work disability	294	529	377	86	—	—	473	56	141	467
In labor force	40	112	80	7	—	—	63	13	35	105
Prevented from working	233	395	269	79	—	—	376	43	100	309
No work disability	2 557	3 203	2 498	498	—	—	3 000	329	920	2 595
In labor force	1 451	1 763	1 647	249	—	—	1 687	210	619	1 665
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	362	489	304	77	—	—	334	67	158	398
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	172	127	34	—	—	71	46	72	124
With a mobility limitation	79	148	118	23	—	—	71	38	69	116
With a self-care limitation	65	120	65	11	—	—	7	46	25	100
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	266	392	220	54	—	—	361	48	98	280
Mean family income (dollars)	6 059	4 226	3 510	8 406	—	—	5 595	3 935	6 139	6 845
1 worker	459	742	390	110	—	—	607	73	164	548
Mean family income (dollars)	11 136	11 126	9 827	8 657	—	—	10 662	11 573	18 070	10 122
2 or more workers	383	407	563	74	—	—	409	67	167	439
Mean family income (dollars)	31 619	25 456	23 783	18 970	—	—	22 053	15 935	23 292	19 747

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cagoy Municipio			Cagoy zona urbana, Cagoy Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 609	2 602	4 164	3 408	4 399	872	2 162	4 044	3 107	3 193
In labor force	2 887	1 164	1 870	1 423	1 847	205	867	1 877	1 249	1 370
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.5	44.7	44.9	41.8	42.0	23.5	40.1	46.4	40.2	42.9
Civilian labor force	2 887	1 164	1 870	1 423	1 847	205	867	1 866	1 249	1 370
Employed	2 269	981	1 437	1 116	1 543	131	719	1 420	828	830
Unemployed	618	183	433	307	304	74	148	446	421	540
Percent of civilian labor force	21.4	15.7	23.2	21.6	16.5	36.1	17.1	23.9	33.7	39.4
Not in labor force	2 722	1 438	2 294	1 985	2 552	667	1 295	2 167	1 858	1 823
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Enrolled in school	422	167	553	211	353	106	154	358	282	435
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	586	330	362	542	485	83	416	627	607	469
Females 16 years and over	2 816	1 304	2 176	1 811	2 184	465	1 160	2 177	1 668	1 870
In labor force	1 000	364	781	596	675	84	364	897	588	691
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.5	27.9	35.9	32.9	30.9	18.1	31.4	41.2	35.3	37.0
Civilian labor force	1 000	364	781	596	675	84	364	891	588	691
Employed	730	301	610	413	504	54	291	644	391	379
Unemployed	270	63	171	183	171	30	73	247	197	312
Percent of civilian labor force	27.0	17.3	21.9	30.7	25.3	35.7	20.1	27.7	33.5	45.2
With own children under 6 years	588	270	484	345	442	100	201	336	318	308
In labor force	235	75	218	227	167	13	147	150	125	178
With own children 6 to 17 years only	693	297	601	315	591	123	205	461	284	260
In labor force	324	125	298	107	204	43	72	209	119	134
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	819	389	650	438	739	179	277	553	440	370
All parents present in household in labor force	356	74	236	294	286	11	198	249	188	191
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 878	901	1 608	834	1 446	342	514	1 146	768	608
All parents present in household in labor force	743	356	661	360	495	109	223	476	251	282
Persons 16 to 19 years	608	250	556	307	469	120	180	395	319	436
Not enrolled in school	225	134	94	68	170	31	49	158	105	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	169	98	70	62	129	31	43	138	100	28
Not high school graduate	190	110	59	39	135	31	34	131	91	33
Employed	41	22	8	—	28	—	—	7	5	12
Unemployed	50	11	—	5	22	—	—	36	—	13
Not in labor force	99	77	51	34	85	31	34	88	86	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 269	981	1 437	1 116	1 543	131	719	1 420	828	830
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	109	30	118	75	89	25	56	139	96	57
Professional specialty occupations	154	66	184	163	198	17	89	253	70	76
Technicians and related support occupations	18	7	71	26	40	6	26	37	67	16
Sales occupations	226	148	101	174	75	10	136	239	64	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	138	122	272	182	240	30	95	282	140	104
Private household occupations	—	5	—	10	7	—	—	—	13	7
Protective service occupations	40	63	44	76	58	7	47	11	45	60
Service occupations, except protective and household	290	88	87	113	265	13	65	107	96	137
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	126	25	5	11	82	—	11	13	9	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	425	190	213	103	199	6	82	137	49	88
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	424	111	231	136	103	13	87	121	114	104
Transportation and material moving occupations	149	85	53	19	79	—	8	49	21	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	170	41	58	28	108	4	17	32	44	52
Construction	369	117	145	45	169	—	35	78	40	42
Manufacturing	473	185	324	208	271	16	141	238	217	212
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	147	68	68	49	111	—	37	79	47	38
Wholesale and retail trade	416	257	247	245	241	44	182	363	140	146
Finance, insurance, and real estate	76	15	19	44	38	—	16	42	28	21
Business and repair services	58	53	57	53	58	6	10	32	30	40
Professional and related services	362	152	386	239	321	41	170	340	201	209
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 269	981	1 437	1 116	1 543	131	719	1 420	828	830
Private wage and salary workers	1 498	711	897	639	927	76	426	887	467	543
Government workers	539	203	474	403	547	48	245	445	310	255
Local government workers	162	19	9	25	77	—	13	52	81	53
Self-employed workers	232	67	66	74	62	7	48	75	46	32
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 473	994	1 731	1 172	1 568	195	750	1 550	906	1 034
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 753	762	1 424	969	1 207	146	639	1 218	718	793
50 to 52 weeks	1 240	655	937	734	889	86	488	876	532	450
40 to 49 weeks	158	11	206	116	150	21	87	78	78	143
27 to 39 weeks	73	6	95	18	58	10	11	52	17	33
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	399	142	186	132	184	23	70	209	97	61
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 973	2 252	3 768	2 853	3 907	777	1 738	3 335	2 477	2 686
With a mobility or self-care limitation	351	194	308	800	385	54	675	387	302	177
With a mobility limitation	305	175	296	577	294	48	486	327	264	162
In labor force	31	24	28	196	18	6	196	20	52	15
With a self-care limitation	168	66	83	725	238	12	626	183	194	75
With a work disability	678	345	526	540	713	133	341	724	559	434
In labor force	128	74	110	64	88	38	39	154	87	98
Prevented from working	508	257	380	442	582	78	279	523	443	318
No work disability	4 295	1 907	3 242	2 313	3 194	644	1 397	2 611	1 918	2 252
In labor force	2 709	1 077	1 726	1 346	1 752	155	820	1 676	1 139	1 241
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	636	350	396	555	492	95	424	669	630	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	215	171	138	318	219	23	253	295	261	226
With a mobility limitation	209	163	134	269	203	19	214	287	246	212
With a self-care limitation	101	77	44	227	143	8	174	150	111	67
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	514	310	432	463	568	187	300	504	575	411
Mean family income (dollars)	4 987	4 051	5 286	5 334	4 851	2 616	4 991	5 545	5 858	5 528
1 worker	833	445	621	466	600	72	271	518	280	350
Mean family income (dollars)	9 522	9 267	10 963	10 615	10 144	12 999	10 217	13 184	12 775	11 447
2 or more workers	644	244	483	305	414	43	207	391	215	230
Mean family income (dollars)	17 141	18 405	23 830	25 370	19 658	18 207	24 615	25 228	19 836	17 620

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Coye zono urbano, Coye Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Coye Municipio							
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 129	492	4 195	3 292	1 246	3 430	3 907	—	—	—
In labor force	1 578	320	1 684	1 665	556	1 660	1 527	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.4	65.0	40.1	50.6	44.6	48.4	39.1	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 578	320	1 684	1 665	556	1 646	1 527	—	—	—
Employed	1 323	275	1 350	1 306	397	1 244	1 268	—	—	—
Unemployed	255	45	334	359	159	402	259	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	16.2	14.1	19.8	21.6	28.6	24.4	17.0	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 551	172	2 511	1 627	690	1 770	2 380	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	350	26	400	447	57	244	327	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	346	19	422	279	126	414	466	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 654	284	1 937	1 711	651	1 722	1 900	—	—	—
In labor force	743	151	610	697	232	571	524	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.9	53.2	31.5	40.7	35.6	33.2	27.6	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	743	151	610	697	232	571	524	—	—	—
Employed	625	112	428	556	122	414	392	—	—	—
Unemployed	118	39	182	141	110	157	132	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	15.9	25.8	29.8	20.2	47.4	27.5	25.2	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	289	67	428	384	144	397	375	—	—	—
In labor force	226	47	208	205	80	178	120	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	361	111	494	478	110	341	480	—	—	—
In labor force	196	55	208	255	35	141	149	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	314	116	654	471	161	566	623	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	216	76	284	225	96	268	210	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	840	214	1 271	1 266	320	1 243	1 232	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	427	90	478	552	137	449	405	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	328	38	455	436	127	357	431	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	52	6	152	63	19	118	164	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	—	110	39	19	94	129	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	43	6	121	28	5	89	129	—	—	—
Employed	14	6	31	8	—	—	22	—	—	—
Unemployed	11	—	6	—	5	18	22	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	—	84	20	—	71	85	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 323	275	1 350	1 306	397	1 244	1 268	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	118	24	92	93	19	71	65	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	234	67	133	167	74	98	131	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	84	13	25	65	—	15	27	—	—	—
Sales occupations	182	13	89	91	38	102	62	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	150	64	129	242	87	162	176	—	—	—
Private household occupations	11	—	33	—	10	5	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	47	—	45	37	29	76	58	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	95	51	174	74	48	221	214	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	—	74	5	—	49	82	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	169	17	182	207	21	181	182	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	131	20	176	218	49	67	83	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	6	121	53	11	79	73	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	—	77	54	11	118	108	—	—	—
Construction	31	—	133	145	10	70	169	—	—	—
Manufacturing	290	69	266	308	67	207	202	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	75	13	138	68	12	73	98	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	279	17	266	203	63	297	224	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36	13	12	19	28	33	25	—	—	—
Business and repair services	65	6	34	51	43	51	52	—	—	—
Professional and related services	310	86	191	345	69	212	235	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 323	275	1 350	1 306	397	1 244	1 268	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	791	158	902	821	213	679	769	—	—	—
Government workers	460	117	343	426	158	442	430	—	—	—
Local government workers	35	6	45	9	12	97	71	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	67	—	105	59	26	123	62	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 503	302	1 663	1 536	422	1 328	1 266	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 140	237	1 231	1 278	330	1 088	970	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	885	199	718	851	246	808	690	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	84	7	269	185	29	108	143	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	58	19	98	85	7	27	39	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	221	31	216	163	62	139	153	—	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 741	473	3 430	2 991	1 115	2 972	3 434	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	265	40	321	254	125	281	345	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	253	33	300	248	91	267	261	—	—	—
In labor force	24	—	—	22	—	17	18	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	66	14	143	71	99	156	224	—	—	—
With a work disability	484	63	619	393	199	486	650	—	—	—
In labor force	45	5	84	72	25	66	83	—	—	—
Prevented from working	420	58	497	302	163	365	524	—	—	—
No work disability	2 257	410	2 811	2 598	916	2 486	2 784	—	—	—
In labor force	1 491	315	1 576	1 571	526	1 550	1 437	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	388	19	446	301	131	444	473	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	156	6	183	115	65	196	213	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	150	6	172	115	55	171	197	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	50	—	60	36	53	111	143	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	235	30	398	245	163	349	538	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	9 481	10 034	5 916	7 325	5 967	5 096	4 562	—	—	—
1 worker	385	78	542	549	195	503	522	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 085	16 228	12 869	10 696	11 170	10 083	9 235	—	—	—
2 or more workers	461	92	468	440	98	359	322	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 573	24 753	19 852	24 379	26 963	22 946	18 203	—	—	—

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Guraba Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 399	4 612	2 354	5 230	3 180	5 289	3 149	4 797	1 982
In labor force	1 677	2 036	1 045	2 300	1 316	2 720	1 469	1 935	672
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.3	44.1	44.4	44.0	41.4	51.4	46.6	40.3	33.9
Civilian labor force	1 677	2 036	1 045	2 297	1 316	2 720	1 465	1 935	672
Employed	1 242	1 589	868	1 913	1 007	2 072	1 119	1 447	481
Unemployed	435	447	177	384	309	648	346	488	191
Percent of civilian labor force	25.9	22.0	16.9	16.7	23.5	23.8	23.6	25.2	28.4
Not in labor force	1 722	2 576	1 309	2 930	1 864	2 569	1 680	2 862	1 310
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	78	—
Enrolled in school	337	399	291	465	232	523	183	402	73
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	294	514	317	564	450	482	392	435	497
Females 16 years and over	1 691	2 286	1 242	2 680	1 639	2 674	1 508	2 365	1 024
In labor force	682	692	460	914	528	1 096	501	765	238
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.3	30.3	37.0	34.1	32.2	41.0	33.2	32.3	23.2
Civilian labor force	682	692	460	914	528	1 096	501	765	238
Employed	438	490	404	729	347	769	389	539	156
Unemployed	244	202	56	185	181	327	112	226	82
Percent of civilian labor force	35.8	29.2	12.2	20.2	34.3	29.8	22.4	29.5	34.5
With own children under 6 years	389	654	219	564	384	481	262	439	153
In labor force	225	243	111	290	138	227	81	197	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	408	538	317	746	378	693	364	554	163
In labor force	140	175	193	332	169	354	147	241	88
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	584	955	287	804	535	763	399	579	210
All parents present in household in labor force	278	299	116	383	170	338	122	237	48
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 142	1 726	788	1 840	1 100	1 916	946	1 498	446
All parents present in household in labor force	368	539	392	701	340	890	260	599	166
Persons 16 to 19 years	449	499	203	559	337	652	328	489	130
Not enrolled in school	143	174	38	213	173	270	139	219	96
Unemployed or not in labor force	101	135	33	177	150	185	122	184	96
Not high school graduate	89	152	38	159	113	176	133	164	76
Employed	31	32	5	24	17	37	17	14	—
Unemployed	28	27	18	22	16	55	33	19	20
Not in labor force	30	93	15	113	80	84	83	131	56
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 242	1 589	868	1 913	1 007	2 072	1 119	1 447	481
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	57	92	88	187	64	168	64	98	34
Professional specialty occupations	116	119	158	169	96	192	82	205	42
Technicians and related support occupations	18	34	26	53	20	77	28	33	—
Sales occupations	154	147	95	140	126	184	104	133	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	115	186	122	216	119	261	144	209	39
Private household occupations	5	10	—	—	12	13	11	8	—
Protective service occupations	10	91	24	91	60	36	39	71	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	175	174	108	228	71	194	117	100	122
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54	62	—	70	7	63	58	22	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	180	215	61	240	191	328	201	225	80
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	165	231	98	306	111	266	84	211	58
Transportation and material moving occupations	57	86	46	76	58	157	98	55	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	136	142	42	137	72	133	89	77	38
Construction	123	182	27	163	117	231	182	137	89
Manufacturing	527	408	217	627	232	525	141	332	75
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	35	68	22	78	37	128	52	104	36
Wholesale and retail trade	153	323	178	381	236	490	221	219	84
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	22	27	30	11	56	27	41	20
Business and repair services	40	88	21	45	29	36	50	77	5
Professional and related services	159	174	229	342	141	288	186	236	76
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 242	1 589	868	1 913	1 007	2 072	1 119	1 447	481
Private wage and salary workers	978	1 139	535	1 317	617	1 442	728	900	309
Government workers	217	359	281	457	332	492	302	470	166
Local government workers	30	47	47	76	39	115	47	46	28
Self-employed workers	40	91	52	139	58	128	89	77	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 552	1 864	999	2 271	1 130	2 289	1 331	1 818	610
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 254	1 479	774	1 802	912	1 899	1 032	1 467	539
50 to 52 weeks	876	838	547	1 320	634	967	571	1 065	387
40 to 49 weeks	86	245	90	132	106	575	202	170	20
27 to 39 weeks	104	102	21	104	62	134	49	64	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	197	191	160	268	140	234	128	201	44
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 099	4 089	2 022	4 536	2 699	4 737	2 702	4 203	1 443
With a mobility or self-care limitation	847	395	140	1 021	525	396	172	378	150
With a mobility limitation	680	390	65	973	425	346	160	318	108
In labor force	260	33	5	320	93	63	26	21	26
With a self-care limitation	694	137	116	834	462	232	53	162	116
With a work disability	443	829	316	573	490	669	434	683	177
In labor force	65	147	60	109	98	165	100	75	23
Prevented from working	357	637	235	418	374	475	317	579	149
No work disability	2 656	3 260	1 706	3 963	2 209	4 068	2 268	3 520	1 266
In labor force	1 606	1 880	970	2 150	1 198	2 528	1 314	1 785	623
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	300	523	332	608	481	552	443	516	539
With a mobility or self-care limitation	162	258	124	349	260	251	138	138	156
With a mobility limitation	158	250	124	343	236	245	127	102	142
With a self-care limitation	73	90	95	261	193	110	61	91	109
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	215	496	185	462	441	529	264	572	305
Mean family income (dollars)	3 917	5 665	7 058	5 611	6 014	5 638	5 162	3 828	4 614
1 worker	538	751	398	808	466	750	466	673	318
Mean family income (dollars)	10 590	9 759	10 240	14 126	11 709	14 949	10 770	11 112	9 735
2 or more workers	436	458	266	642	258	679	344	471	111
Mean family income (dollars)	24 181	18 534	22 312	23 749	23 092	24 617	18 253	19 083	15 126

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurabo Municipio—Con.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 126	7 348	3 718	2 443	1 956	6 177	4 342	2 314	3 667
In labor force	1 540	3 806	1 492	1 046	840	2 963	1 908	841	1 368
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.3	51.8	40.1	42.8	42.9	48.0	43.9	36.3	37.3
Civilian labor force	1 540	3 791	1 492	1 046	840	2 963	1 908	833	1 368
Employed	1 224	3 108	1 250	721	638	2 209	1 638	694	1 076
Unemployed	316	683	242	325	202	754	270	139	292
Percent of civilian labor force	20.5	18.0	16.2	31.1	24.0	25.4	14.2	16.7	21.3
Not in labor force	1 586	3 542	2 226	1 397	1 116	3 214	2 434	1 473	2 299
Institutionalized persons	—	29	13	9	11	—	13	—	—
Enrolled in school	315	682	318	184	168	553	359	216	437
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	324	645	453	392	404	643	434	314	459
Females 16 years and over	1 765	3 836	1 877	1 261	1 086	3 205	2 195	1 131	1 795
In labor force	711	1 675	590	444	366	1 204	630	245	413
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.3	43.7	31.4	35.2	33.7	37.3	28.7	21.7	23.0
Civilian labor force	711	1 675	590	444	366	1 204	630	245	413
Employed	572	1 335	503	278	265	825	525	205	289
Unemployed	139	340	87	166	101	367	105	40	124
Percent of civilian labor force	19.5	20.3	14.7	37.4	27.6	30.5	16.7	16.3	30.0
With own children under 6 years	341	805	297	259	157	504	487	295	377
In labor force	165	394	142	128	63	213	199	54	85
With own children 6 to 17 years only	355	860	406	246	171	953	545	260	389
In labor force	229	508	169	111	77	407	157	110	92
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	469	1 149	580	321	188	728	708	398	617
All parents present in household in labor force	223	504	261	138	58	324	265	65	131
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	890	2 379	1 091	716	385	2 189	1 581	741	1 207
All parents present in household in labor force	528	1 190	460	335	139	746	395	163	206
Persons 16 to 19 years	333	732	393	204	135	747	474	229	384
Not enrolled in school	98	179	121	72	51	193	157	79	153
Unemployed or not in labor force	92	152	109	72	51	183	111	66	118
Not high school graduate	88	121	90	56	40	153	134	66	86
Employed	—	15	—	—	—	4	27	—	18
Unemployed	17	47	4	32	19	28	—	16	14
Not in labor force	71	59	86	24	21	121	107	50	54
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 224	3 108	1 250	721	638	2 209	1 638	694	1 076
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	72	268	48	58	64	168	137	43	16
Professional specialty occupations	129	366	92	40	122	191	163	60	51
Technicians and related support occupations	34	100	10	—	5	32	22	7	25
Sales occupations	117	261	115	88	67	181	147	60	63
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	205	487	162	115	131	285	187	94	116
Private household occupations	4	20	23	—	—	—	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	62	132	59	25	25	68	61	19	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	142	250	92	57	45	214	168	106	120
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	35	30	4	6	86	55	30	193
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	135	522	234	81	36	321	203	139	176
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	158	421	223	144	70	389	324	70	199
Transportation and material moving occupations	78	121	64	31	41	123	78	43	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	125	98	78	26	151	88	23	70
Construction	111	193	168	56	32	236	153	81	150
Manufacturing	246	740	342	239	99	696	467	149	246
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	94	218	77	28	17	78	108	28	29
Wholesale and retail trade	196	606	227	155	165	419	311	166	160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29	103	43	25	15	38	59	31	12
Business and repair services	24	189	49	49	17	24	73	10	34
Professional and related services	233	563	186	84	180	299	178	106	161
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 224	3 108	1 250	721	638	2 209	1 638	694	1 076
Private wage and salary workers	723	2 141	1 015	532	315	1 502	1 215	432	673
Government workers	464	824	205	153	240	486	328	213	205
Local government workers	37	250	42	28	22	80	36	25	30
Self-employed workers	37	129	30	32	83	208	84	35	172
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 256	3 723	1 290	831	721	2 471	1 605	776	1 346
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 987	3 028	1 140	692	515	2 122	1 377	630	1 004
50 to 52 weeks	661	2 111	778	420	270	1 434	706	315	432
40 to 49 weeks	143	335	152	76	101	164	401	211	204
27 to 39 weeks	52	74	68	45	15	107	102	47	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	146	429	74	46	151	163	153	80	146
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 790	6 635	3 246	2 019	1 468	5 478	3 868	1 976	3 138
With a mobility or self-care limitation	249	392	316	173	79	441	209	152	229
With a mobility limitation	183	372	252	142	73	410	202	139	225
In labor force	27	36	—	20	8	47	29	17	31
With a self-care limitation	154	187	184	110	23	202	56	97	39
With a work disability	439	963	469	395	212	918	546	339	591
In labor force	93	247	46	88	31	189	106	29	42
Prevented from working	303	615	412	303	173	709	381	276	474
No work disability	2 351	5 672	2 777	1 624	1 256	4 560	3 322	1 637	2 547
In labor force	1 435	3 520	1 446	935	736	2 718	1 775	788	1 284
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	336	669	459	415	477	699	461	330	529
With a mobility or self-care limitation	125	238	236	185	150	331	170	164	168
With a mobility limitation	102	229	236	173	150	304	170	153	168
With a self-care limitation	88	139	152	108	59	118	41	55	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	401	575	468	314	229	702	460	301	382
Mean family income (dollars)	4 941	5 379	4 418	4 412	5 458	4 522	4 680	4 937	4 319
1 worker	436	1 050	449	290	359	989	742	376	600
Mean family income (dollars)	10 808	15 079	10 410	8 107	14 278	10 447	9 242	9 107	8 600
2 or more workers	345	1 136	354	184	137	620	367	169	299
Mean family income (dollars)	18 487	30 132	19 641	18 923	19 252	20 971	23 255	16 467	17 044

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas Municipio			Caguas Municipio		Cagway Municipio		Cidra Municipi- pura		
	San Juan- Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenas Municipio	Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Cagway zona urbana	Cidra Municipi- pura	Guabo Municipi- pura	San Lorenzo Municipio
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	609 555	89 535	7 142	40 203	28 499	13 686	7 292	9 833	8 480	10 191
Less than \$1,000	39 275	4 725	353	2 097	1 429	722	423	391	491	671
\$1,000 to \$2,499	42 825	7 155	612	2 884	1 882	1 364	866	728	715	852
\$2,500 to \$4,999	79 316	13 404	1 161	5 160	3 449	2 313	1 277	1 429	1 227	2 114
\$5,000 to \$7,499	74 042	12 178	1 085	4 850	3 152	1 939	941	1 594	1 212	1 498
\$7,500 to \$9,999	62 204	10 452	911	4 455	2 939	1 625	767	1 163	915	1 383
\$10,000 to \$14,999	93 488	14 633	1 110	6 656	4 438	2 026	953	1 610	1 492	1 739
\$15,000 to \$24,999	106 269	14 787	1 152	7 039	5 367	2 200	1 216	1 710	1 381	1 305
\$25,000 to \$49,999	84 072	9 875	668	5 518	4 563	1 332	758	970	851	536
\$50,000 or more	28 064	2 326	90	1 544	1 280	165	91	238	196	93
Median (dollars)	10 325	9 208	8 367	10 420	11 400	8 204	7 922	8 981	9 091	7 438
Mean (dollars)	15 806	13 313	12 285	15 055	16 166	11 628	11 663	13 098	12 989	9 901
Families	510 722	77 742	6 242	34 938	24 627	11 526	5 835	8 778	7 467	8 791
Median income (dollars)	11 479	10 183	9 150	11 432	12 666	9 491	9 702	10 025	9 966	8 117
Males 15 years and over, with income	528 212	81 018	6 732	35 462	23 892	12 297	5 922	9 491	7 733	9 303
Median income (dollars)	7 398	6 760	6 772	7 326	8 071	6 440	6 789	6 468	6 461	5 361
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.3	41.2	41.6	47.6	48.4	36.5	36.6	35.5	39.0	30.2
Median income (dollars)	11 634	10 417	9 148	11 121	12 438	9 895	10 632	10 174	10 547	9 021
Females 15 years and over, with income	498 218	73 498	5 436	33 884	25 024	11 450	6 560	8 081	6 858	7 789
Median income (dollars)	4 838	3 993	3 610	4 576	4 973	3 502	3 619	3 737	3 863	3 255
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.0	25.9	24.9	30.1	31.5	20.4	20.4	22.4	25.9	19.8
Median income (dollars)	10 735	9 976	8 995	10 347	10 691	9 734	10 207	9 838	10 532	8 375
Per capita income (dollars)	4 880	3 922	3 448	4 547	4 989	3 456	3 696	3 611	3 845	2 888
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	609 555	89 535	7 142	40 203	28 499	13 686	7 292	9 833	8 480	10 191
With earnings	420 515	59 961	4 678	28 384	20 115	8 103	4 004	6 779	5 705	6 312
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 331	15 412	14 547	17 128	18 418	13 775	14 304	14 561	15 337	11 422
With Social Security income	175 842	28 643	2 218	11 926	8 637	5 395	2 980	3 062	2 613	3 429
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 202	4 920	4 661	5 209	5 458	4 997	5 037	4 877	4 530	4 297
With public assistance income	154 500	27 648	2 486	10 044	6 044	4 297	2 191	3 575	2 794	4 452
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 080	2 047	2 071	2 020	1 999	1 948	1 898	2 121	2 095	2 098
With retirement income	53 969	6 841	473	3 398	2 635	1 155	693	689	477	649
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 236	5 168	5 000	5 229	5 804	5 561	6 681	6 035	4 330	3 962
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	17 003	14 251	12 656	16 117	17 403	12 813	13 137	13 813	13 891	10 596
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 816	14 507	11 937	16 508	17 878	12 958	12 902	14 222	15 118	10 592
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 224	13 909	13 738	15 633	16 848	12 611	13 414	13 079	12 386	10 602
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 743	16 132	14 121	18 371	20 353	14 485	15 637	15 042	15 934	11 944
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 963	16 726	13 561	19 405	21 812	15 026	16 309	15 954	17 716	11 747
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 463	15 254	15 005	17 020	18 591	13 622	14 759	14 247	13 574	12 259
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 873	8 990	8 178	10 155	10 496	8 284	8 120	8 348	8 121	6 438
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 870	7 358	6 291	8 305	8 409	6 469	5 752	6 933	6 659	5 749
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 016	10 825	10 797	12 304	12 926	10 150	10 571	10 121	9 712	7 055
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	510 722	77 742	6 242	34 938	24 627	11 526	5 835	8 778	7 467	8 791
Householder worked in 1989	308 104	45 139	3 654	21 553	15 369	5 895	2 751	5 142	4 284	4 611
With related children under 18 years	311 368	49 497	4 181	21 434	14 805	7 500	3 663	6 107	4 702	5 573
With related children under 5 years	125 132	20 032	1 634	8 381	5 593	3 188	1 503	2 565	2 000	2 264
Married-couple families	361 705	56 474	4 665	25 046	16 973	8 144	3 725	6 676	5 411	6 532
Householder worked in 1989	246 370	37 248	3 087	17 489	12 068	4 861	2 116	4 359	3 441	4 011
With related children under 18 years	219 636	36 108	3 113	15 229	9 993	5 378	2 353	4 737	3 364	4 287
With related children under 5 years	93 349	15 316	1 281	6 350	4 036	2 343	967	2 082	1 480	1 780
Female householder, no husband present	123 176	16 983	1 213	8 257	6 594	2 666	1 705	1 548	1 579	1 720
Householder worked in 1989	47 920	5 838	382	3 182	2 723	746	491	521	600	407
With related children under 18 years	78 770	10 964	845	5 277	4 215	1 671	1 056	1 069	1 076	1 026
With related children under 5 years	26 228	3 677	264	1 672	1 333	642	419	315	413	371
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	131 743	15 838	1 148	6 884	4 943	3 274	2 366	1 383	1 428	1 721
Nonfamily householder	98 833	11 793	900	5 265	3 872	2 160	1 457	1 055	1 013	1 400
65 years and over	41 232	5 317	429	2 171	1 561	1 107	756	457	488	665
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 977 369	303 518	25 316	132 919	92 089	46 148	23 259	35 465	28 595	35 075
Persons under 18 years	627 033	100 675	8 951	42 694	28 796	15 059	7 072	12 831	9 345	11 795
Related children under 18 years	623 920	100 121	8 872	42 520	28 723	14 958	7 023	12 745	9 292	11 734
Related children 5 to 17 years	457 693	74 149	6 616	31 499	21 455	11 047	5 149	9 439	6 827	8 721
Persons 65 years and over	187 858	26 924	1 989	11 739	8 564	4 527	2 732	2 796	2 503	3 370
Persons 75 years and over	73 335	11 216	869	4 801	3 428	1 895	1 150	1 083	1 002	1 566
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	250 403	42 834	3 792	17 046	10 685	6 597	3 132	5 077	4 258	6 064
Percent below poverty level	49.0	55.1	60.7	48.8	43.4	57.2	53.7	57.8	57.0	69.0
Householder worked in 1989	110 044	19 059	1 865	7 913	4 750	2 533	986	2 347	1 828	2 573
With related children under 18 years	173 167	29 882	2 801	11 862	7 412	4 549	2 106	3 780	2 828	4 062
With related children under 5 years	73 418	12 296	1 066	4 664	2 857	2 051	952	1 632	1 241	1 642
Married-couple families	154 781	28 132	2 653	10 734	5 992	4 199	1 659	3 522	2 784	4 240
Householder worked in 1989	82 713	15 135	1 522	6 070	3 345	2 047	698	1 892	1 414	2 190
With related children under 18 years	105 883	19 669	1 951	7 355	4 053	2 940	1 100	2 674	1 803	2 946
With related children under 5 years	47 836	8 445	781	3 100	1 692	1 328	498	1 215	801	1 220
Female householder, no husband present	80 861	11 876	866	5 396	4 182	1 894	1 189	1 155	1 168	1 397
Householder worked in 1989	21 191	2 814	214	1 414	1 174	307	201	301	309	269
With related children under 18 years	58 532	8 430	662	3 896	3 013	1 270	814	853	850	899
With related children under 5 years	21 449	3 020	202	1 304	1 009	551	353	262	362	339
Unrelated individuals	83 222	11 858	802	4 759	3 279	2 804	1 992	1 036	1 079	1 378
Nonfamily householder	59 720	8 531	624	3 552	2 494	1 784	1 153	759	728	1 084
65 years and over	30 085	4 451	373	1 750	1 188	922	612	367	432	607
Persons	1 037 198	176 922	15 840	69 075	42 693	27 910	13 294	21 647	17 127	25 323
Percent below poverty level	52.5	58.3	62.6	52.0	46.4	60.5	57.2	61.0	59.9	72.2
Persons under 18 years	381 492	65 008	6 471	25 439	15 578	9 859	4 360	8 639	5 974	9 126
Related children under 18 years	378 792	65 024	6 399	25 291	15 511	9 762	4 311	8 570	5 926	9 076
Related children 5 to 17 years	276 208	48 391	4 846	18 842	11 572	7 195	3 123	6 412	4 338	6 758
Persons 65 years and over	96 538	16 357	1 269	6 130	3 880	2 872	1 724	1 795	1 704	2 587
Persons 75 years and over	41 393	7 416	613	2 804	1 742	1 292	788	729	728	1 250
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	547 693	90 074	8 493	34 348	21 931	14 851	7 622	10 737	8 552	13 093
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 216 451	205 265	18 258	82 053	51 715	32 383	15 279	24 957	19 510	28 104
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 558 869	256 345	22 611	105 626	69 208	40 414	19 825	30 877	24 432	32 385

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguas Buenos Municipio					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 167	1 531	1 213	1 178	2 053	2 564	2 091	1 493	1 220	1 583
Less than \$1,000	70	41	96	57	89	170	100	167	77	55
\$1,000 to \$2,499	33	111	151	133	184	121	118	54	61	82
\$2,500 to \$4,999	222	166	237	282	254	218	119	163	200	272
\$5,000 to \$7,499	132	224	229	181	319	197	79	90	134	239
\$7,500 to \$9,999	151	199	139	114	308	317	111	97	138	203
\$10,000 to \$14,999	194	248	149	200	319	440	205	206	160	353
\$15,000 to \$24,999	245	306	155	86	360	561	237	267	216	212
\$25,000 to \$49,999	107	218	50	91	202	486	677	358	186	136
\$50,000 or more	13	18	7	34	18	54	445	91	48	31
Median (dollars)	9 573	10 395	6 597	6 577	8 977	12 416	27 419	14 206	10 000	9 334
Mean (dollars)	12 770	15 464	9 766	10 732	12 017	15 905	30 761	18 905	16 044	12 377
Families	977	1 364	1 021	1 029	1 851	2 317	1 958	1 337	1 049	1 451
Median income (dollars)	10 938	11 059	6 981	7 308	9 465	13 346	29 388	15 474	11 196	9 659
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 103	1 475	990	1 206	1 958	2 348	1 863	1 274	1 012	1 642
Median income (dollars)	7 230	7 221	5 000	6 270	7 027	8 321	19 861	9 383	7 069	6 562
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.4	45.2	28.5	38.6	41.2	57.8	71.0	54.5	38.5	45.7
Median income (dollars)	8 575	10 091	8 271	8 356	9 487	11 028	25 983	14 135	10 364	8 754
Females 15 years and over, with income	913	1 250	979	873	1 421	2 127	1 545	1 456	1 270	1 156
Median income (dollars)	4 125	4 769	3 565	3 017	3 419	6 608	9 063	5 417	4 419	3 469
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.6	29.2	21.2	19.1	25.3	45.1	56.9	35.1	23.2	28.7
Median income (dollars)	9 813	9 494	9 081	8 547	8 307	10 995	14 732	12 182	11 588	8 100
Per capita income (dollars)	3 983	4 257	3 060	2 654	3 288	4 473	8 810	5 634	5 044	3 402
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 167	1 531	1 213	1 178	2 053	2 564	2 091	1 493	1 220	1 583
With earnings	781	1 090	644	742	1 421	2 046	1 806	1 079	812	1 123
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 865	17 500	12 600	13 186	13 700	17 626	33 078	20 856	18 635	13 242
With Social Security income	388	410	510	355	555	516	279	493	434	413
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 835	5 017	4 793	3 649	4 802	4 969	5 779	5 962	6 103	5 363
With public assistance income	323	559	375	615	614	574	163	278	310	628
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 232	1 771	1 888	1 994	2 448	1 864	1 461	916	2 454	2 064
With retirement income	103	117	45	64	144	145	171	181	105	115
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 743	7 637	2 909	3 577	5 043	2 705	9 138	4 881	5 117	4 475
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	13 991	14 019	10 479	11 772	12 641	16 683	32 286	20 264	16 137	12 660
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 065	14 093	8 566	9 740	12 947	17 380	34 931	19 647	13 546	12 355
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 028	13 898	12 712	14 536	11 990	15 425	26 047	21 020	18 382	13 161
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 164	15 236	12 461	13 536	13 847	18 513	35 421	23 479	18 435	13 581
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 232	15 503	9 819	11 442	14 614	19 676	38 437	22 595	17 316	13 704
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 213	14 726	15 485	16 258	12 122	16 224	27 871	24 757	19 302	13 386
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 681	10 366	6 299	5 936	8 508	9 557	15 152	10 789	12 507	9 171
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 397	7 956	6 047	4 069	6 556	8 822	13 154	7 794	7 477	6 876
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 279	13 104	6 592	9 767	11 917	10 735	18 503	13 117	16 823	13 264
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	977	1 364	1 021	1 029	1 851	2 317	1 958	1 337	1 049	1 451
Householder worked in 1989	615	778	505	593	1 163	1 698	1 633	887	563	878
With related children under 18 years	598	964	682	643	1 294	1 606	1 443	788	549	951
With related children under 5 years	267	424	225	255	463	787	544	238	290	407
Married-couple families	740	1 049	652	796	1 428	1 769	1 664	1 001	676	1 187
Householder worked in 1989	524	653	373	552	985	1 424	1 473	718	393	773
With related children under 18 years	445	747	418	488	1 015	1 228	1 223	619	316	732
With related children under 5 years	203	333	177	194	374	675	485	203	155	323
Female householder, no husband present	153	267	281	177	335	453	273	311	314	206
Householder worked in 1989	46	111	80	22	123	205	160	163	131	69
With related children under 18 years	112	185	197	131	220	333	205	156	181	156
With related children under 5 years	58	70	27	45	64	92	56	35	102	66
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	229	221	251	200	247	314	190	185	233	193
Nonfamily householder	190	167	192	149	202	247	133	156	171	132
65 years and over	104	55	113	72	85	73	34	78	58	65
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 717	5 494	3 873	4 728	7 504	9 099	7 333	4 979	3 882	5 783
Persons under 18 years	1 155	1 949	1 314	1 692	2 841	3 367	2 863	1 480	1 132	2 030
Related children under 18 years	1 133	1 917	1 309	1 692	2 821	3 367	2 853	1 480	1 122	2 001
Related children 5 to 17 years	770	1 399	1 008	1 229	2 210	2 335	2 183	1 203	806	1 477
Persons 65 years and over	318	366	449	372	484	457	267	465	425	334
Persons 75 years and over	124	148	206	185	206	224	91	210	163	96
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	516	706	694	710	1 166	1 048	507	471	485	899
Percent below poverty level	52.8	51.8	68.0	69.0	63.0	45.2	25.9	35.2	46.2	62.0
Householder worked in 1989	286	300	285	342	652	559	303	243	169	472
With related children under 18 years	383	538	497	511	872	789	348	344	326	672
With related children under 5 years	163	244	138	209	312	294	107	111	198	303
Married-couple families	353	503	412	514	871	707	361	294	253	707
Householder worked in 1989	235	232	212	311	532	461	256	180	93	405
With related children under 18 years	266	399	286	366	634	518	241	236	147	513
With related children under 5 years	118	185	90	154	234	212	78	86	85	224
Female householder, no husband present	107	160	219	146	234	307	131	169	190	139
Householder worked in 1989	20	59	46	12	77	83	47	63	54	31
With related children under 18 years	90	112	155	121	184	248	92	100	144	116
With related children under 5 years	45	38	27	39	53	73	26	25	91	61
Unrelated individuals	155	116	178	189	164	180	135	150	158	145
Nonfamily householder	136	82	136	144	126	132	82	144	110	97
65 years and over	93	46	85	70	79	63	34	78	30	65
Persons	2 106	2 905	2 632	3 341	4 856	4 340	1 932	1 900	2 024	3 770
Percent below poverty level	56.7	52.9	68.0	70.7	64.7	47.7	26.3	38.2	52.1	65.2
Persons under 18 years	835	1 209	985	1 398	2 044	1 757	699	737	803	1 530
Related children under 18 years	813	1 184	980	1 398	2 024	1 757	689	737	793	1 513
Related children 5 to 17 years	568	868	810	1 007	1 593	1 342	554	592	574	1 115
Persons 65 years and over	197	186	277	278	331	295	110	197	166	201
Persons 75 years and over	66	103	113	175	156	160	58	85	78	67
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 052	1 413	1 746	2 132	2 150	1 854	993	1 013	1 273	1 641
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 550	3 434	3 027	3 602	5 645	5 442	2 163	2 345	2 315	4 297
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 218	4 857	3 682	4 095	6 759	7 111	3 100	3 249	2 999	5 265

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 049	934	3 352	1 236	1 796	1 090	1 929	1 493	1 201	1 192
Less than \$1,000	76	34	80	28	73	62	72	167	30	27
\$1,000 to \$2,499	118	36	185	46	89	23	117	54	34	66
\$2,500 to \$4,999	247	129	302	91	53	100	249	163	99	124
\$5,000 to \$7,499	273	63	410	67	43	91	217	90	149	168
\$7,500 to \$9,999	277	113	404	153	61	99	189	97	119	121
\$10,000 to \$14,999	320	144	697	194	167	215	255	206	209	274
\$15,000 to \$24,999	382	163	761	346	210	270	482	267	269	237
\$25,000 to \$49,999	305	162	465	291	660	211	288	358	258	158
\$50,000 or more	51	90	48	20	440	19	60	91	34	17
Median (dollars)	10 490	12 937	11 743	15 886	31 395	13 611	12 713	14 206	13 982	11 364
Mean (dollars)	14 625	20 364	14 599	17 553	34 177	16 285	15 919	18 905	17 934	14 741
Families	1 767	832	2 961	1 144	1 720	951	1 703	1 337	1 056	1 058
Median income (dollars)	11 690	14 152	12 191	16 250	32 178	15 117	14 093	15 474	15 580	12 056
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 791	986	3 074	1 041	1 577	939	1 504	1 274	1 157	1 071
Median income (dollars)	7 272	7 635	7 637	10 084	23 631	10 495	9 194	9 383	8 240	7 393
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.0	49.7	55.3	60.5	78.8	49.6	47.6	54.5	46.2	47.5
Median income (dollars)	10 156	13 868	10 582	13 125	26 904	12 446	12 565	14 135	13 526	9 587
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 810	796	2 793	1 056	1 323	924	1 799	1 456	1 167	1 087
Median income (dollars)	4 667	4 125	5 952	7 376	10 610	5 887	5 030	5 417	5 204	5 163
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	23.7	39.0	49.6	63.5	29.2	30.5	35.1	27.7	32.5
Median income (dollars)	10 986	10 575	9 392	11 190	15 025	10 660	10 426	12 182	12 513	8 462
Per capita income (dollars)	4 456	5 917	4 353	4 846	9 590	4 861	5 073	5 634	5 700	4 509
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 049	934	3 352	1 236	1 796	1 090	1 929	1 493	1 201	1 192
With earnings	1 519	702	2 625	1 028	1 613	829	1 392	1 079	938	904
Mean earnings (dollars)	16 050	22 717	15 656	18 766	35 679	17 389	16 419	20 856	19 059	15 235
With Social Security income	623	317	834	228	202	282	632	493	427	433
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 151	5 614	5 189	5 987	6 070	5 860	5 666	5 962	6 060	5 342
With public assistance income	432	188	734	158	52	69	332	278	164	245
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 644	1 903	2 219	2 190	2 067	2 577	1 499	916	2 236	2 324
With retirement income	123	75	214	67	146	129	269	185	107	105
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 100	2 579	4 273	3 773	10 021	6 751	7 292	4 881	5 100	5 613
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	15 662	21 485	15 022	18 059	35 119	17 737	16 941	20 264	19 219	15 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 816	25 567	15 193	17 847	36 960	17 586	17 444	19 647	22 095	13 853
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 963	16 132	14 741	18 547	30 323	17 929	16 435	21 020	17 313	17 166
Married-couple families (dollars)	16 579	25 000	16 182	20 215	38 565	19 477	19 038	23 479	20 307	16 455
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 083	28 992	16 236	20 269	40 662	19 609	20 454	22 595	24 829	15 878
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 314	18 807	16 090	20 081	32 703	19 319	17 528	24 757	17 324	16 973
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 875	7 149	10 789	9 520	15 903	11 917	11 864	10 789	15 987	13 489
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 192	5 752	11 073	9 257	13 166	11 643	9 333	7 794	13 800	9 204
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 386	8 671	10 378	10 085	20 958	12 366	14 151	13 117	17 585	18 441
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 767	832	2 961	1 144	1 720	951	1 703	1 337	1 056	1 058
Householder worked in 1989	1 069	524	2 048	882	1 468	691	1 029	887	734	668
With related children under 18 years	1 146	515	1 973	842	1 307	590	953	788	520	568
With related children under 5 years	344	220	893	376	502	170	460	238	119	153
Married-couple families	1 248	643	2 281	868	1 465	725	1 163	1 001	800	742
Householder worked in 1989	807	459	1 700	716	1 317	574	784	718	597	527
With related children under 18 years	796	408	1 500	647	1 113	422	664	619	393	390
With related children under 5 years	254	192	737	336	451	134	347	203	91	106
Female householder, no husband present	391	140	554	239	242	203	512	311	225	263
Householder worked in 1989	196	35	273	129	151	107	228	163	118	114
With related children under 18 years	273	78	392	176	187	151	273	156	119	168
With related children under 5 years	61	13	108	34	51	36	102	35	28	41
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	361	118	533	124	108	142	257	185	212	144
Nonfamily householder	282	102	391	92	76	139	226	156	145	134
65 years and over	128	34	140	24	—	66	100	78	55	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 704	3 223	11 153	4 427	6 429	3 674	5 981	4 979	3 725	3 966
Persons under 18 years	2 317	1 057	3 847	1 721	2 581	1 111	1 688	1 480	873	1 178
Related children under 18 years	2 302	1 057	3 827	1 721	2 581	1 111	1 683	1 480	867	1 178
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 805	792	2 695	1 245	1 969	887	1 175	1 203	653	923
Persons 65 years and over	588	295	687	153	190	290	699	465	402	403
Persons 75 years and over	198	123	248	67	35	124	271	210	122	168
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	817	326	1 328	402	337	313	680	471	334	458
Percent below poverty level	46.2	39.2	44.8	35.1	19.6	32.9	39.9	35.2	31.6	43.3
Householder worked in 1989	407	143	690	235	194	182	341	243	166	215
With related children under 18 years	559	212	1 005	342	260	224	479	344	201	274
With related children under 5 years	183	83	404	89	84	44	217	111	64	58
Married-couple families	531	206	936	254	221	198	395	294	221	282
Householder worked in 1989	288	107	541	178	152	127	250	180	128	166
With related children under 18 years	353	134	711	216	170	139	287	236	125	168
With related children under 5 years	116	68	307	65	63	28	158	86	47	37
Female householder, no husband present	223	98	329	141	109	103	280	169	93	155
Householder worked in 1989	87	20	120	50	42	51	91	63	30	43
With related children under 18 years	169	63	249	119	83	73	187	100	68	102
With related children under 5 years	43	6	62	24	16	16	59	25	17	21
Unrelated individuals	246	73	307	55	61	87	172	150	123	86
Nonfamily householder	193	64	226	37	29	84	153	144	81	76
65 years and over	109	28	116	19	—	42	77	78	25	42
Persons	3 246	1 341	5 573	1 578	1 269	1 315	2 523	1 900	1 283	1 784
Percent below poverty level	48.4	41.6	50.0	35.6	19.7	35.8	42.2	38.2	34.4	45.0
Persons under 18 years	1 202	462	2 150	697	514	462	834	737	320	564
Related children under 18 years	1 187	462	2 136	697	514	462	829	737	314	564
Related children 5 to 17 years	900	356	1 588	580	407	378	580	592	191	459
Persons 65 years and over	316	165	440	63	40	78	217	197	176	179
Persons 75 years and over	125	62	191	34	9	53	84	85	53	87
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 373	622	2 086	684	709	533	1 270	1 013	437	734
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 228	1 807	6 822	2 345	1 500	1 769	2 909	2 345	1 614	2 353
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5 249	2 360	9 385	3 392	2 322	2 803	4 167	3 249	2 509	3 427

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	708	648	245	1 243	1 053	829	1 195	1 117	796	1 116
Less than \$1,000	38	56	—	54	36	62	21	77	103	72
\$1,000 to \$2,499	77	55	—	167	61	100	55	76	107	135
\$2,500 to \$4,999	157	141	43	320	89	86	171	260	96	185
\$5,000 to \$7,499	98	118	35	173	106	93	170	185	111	108
\$7,500 to \$9,999	108	73	39	159	129	51	93	163	84	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	126	124	32	193	104	141	205	110	107	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	32	47	102	227	162	225	130	106	156
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	39	31	68	212	121	167	78	59	138
\$50,000 or more	—	10	14	7	89	13	88	38	23	31
Median (dollars)	6 540	6 455	10 144	6 055	15 067	10 574	12 103	6 889	7 087	9 121
Mean (dollars)	8 743	9 797	15 754	8 910	19 874	13 532	17 410	10 848	10 947	13 075
Families	630	355	196	939	921	770	944	900	680	900
Median income (dollars)	7 550	8 774	11 333	7 239	16 897	11 062	13 007	8 346	7 383	10 774
Males 15 years and over, with income	538	463	242	1 007	917	733	1 021	790	630	743
Median income (dollars)	4 892	6 369	7 500	4 886	9 804	7 053	8 121	6 165	5 830	8 604
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.6	24.6	42.1	32.0	56.6	39.2	45.5	34.4	30.3	46.2
Median income (dollars)	8 167	8 000	10 543	8 311	16 150	11 906	13 814	10 227	10 458	13 640
Females 15 years and over, with income	666	523	190	964	823	734	1 024	969	602	1 007
Median income (dollars)	3 120	3 495	6 632	3 368	6 607	4 769	5 407	3 923	3 439	4 091
Percent year-round full-time workers	14.1	4.4	27.9	19.2	41.1	32.3	29.5	15.2	19.6	26.3
Median income (dollars)	7 389	13 625	9 250	8 472	11 364	8 188	11 979	8 074	11 944	10 175
Per capita income (dollars)	2 615	4 535	5 213	3 086	6 174	3 749	6 033	3 403	3 659	4 321
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	708	648	245	1 243	1 053	829	1 195	1 117	796	1 116
With earnings	390	320	161	656	779	545	843	589	453	726
Mean earnings (dollars)	10 550	11 993	15 970	10 636	22 616	15 635	17 999	12 544	14 210	16 282
With Social Security income	200	330	103	532	273	232	413	432	285	354
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 404	4 701	6 632	4 152	6 720	5 188	5 916	5 294	4 157	4 635
With public assistance income	384	184	42	507	120	263	256	483	199	166
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 174	1 128	2 942	2 170	2 623	2 004	1 781	2 538	1 409	1 702
With retirement income	72	62	31	79	82	100	169	23	63	99
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 578	6 014	7 927	5 341	10 841	7 491	4 913	5 957	5 720	3 916
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	9 138	13 168	16 952	9 901	21 577	14 212	18 406	12 041	11 851	14 961
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 793	10 540	13 059	7 774	23 339	12 565	16 365	11 001	10 660	13 887
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 523	14 782	18 796	11 792	19 732	16 682	19 939	13 239	12 832	16 064
Married-couple families (dollars)	10 179	12 329	27 089	11 353	25 172	17 387	21 339	16 445	13 603	16 733
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 217	14 403	19 589	9 589	25 764	17 308	18 173	17 000	14 267	16 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 109	10 903	32 447	12 978	24 446	17 487	23 767	15 840	13 135	17 053
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 062	14 618	9 847	7 459	8 303	7 850	11 831	7 098	7 499	10 025
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 275	5 432	4 036	5 001	10 679	5 388	9 751	4 615	6 121	7 498
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 475	20 633	13 005	9 826	6 638	14 901	13 164	10 170	9 124	13 068
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	630	355	196	939	921	770	944	900	680	900
Householder worked in 1989	267	135	100	413	627	438	533	426	302	513
With related children under 18 years	387	162	77	523	528	506	460	554	333	542
With related children under 5 years	160	76	45	257	167	161	151	207	121	199
Married-couple families	333	184	72	559	708	489	622	472	423	653
Householder worked in 1989	175	82	45	325	538	330	413	320	209	420
With related children under 18 years	191	89	33	319	406	288	295	253	196	366
With related children under 5 years	91	40	21	175	141	109	114	86	66	146
Female householder, no husband present	275	139	71	320	182	228	279	378	231	216
Householder worked in 1989	81	40	30	56	83	87	100	77	74	69
With related children under 18 years	191	68	30	187	109	184	132	270	130	149
With related children under 5 years	64	36	20	76	26	47	33	98	55	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	110	348	98	374	163	79	347	283	138	249
Nonfamily householder	78	293	49	304	132	59	251	217	116	216
65 years and over	26	164	5	124	33	13	129	136	34	121
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 345	1 437	748	3 637	3 323	2 981	3 404	3 506	2 428	3 390
Persons under 18 years	755	282	173	1 092	909	1 056	787	1 220	627	921
Related children under 18 years	755	282	169	1 077	909	1 056	787	1 220	627	921
Related children 5 to 17 years	537	182	106	750	704	840	580	867	436	698
Persons 65 years and over	272	350	93	502	288	156	482	483	360	366
Persons 75 years and over	150	162	56	237	105	28	253	197	142	195
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	461	198	85	659	324	391	387	555	386	470
Percent below poverty level	73.2	55.8	43.4	70.2	35.2	50.8	41.0	61.7	56.8	52.2
Householder worked in 1989	164	63	24	254	144	156	172	225	87	179
With related children under 18 years	300	126	50	427	203	312	240	428	225	323
With related children under 5 years	139	58	39	211	73	111	82	170	83	141
Married-couple families	234	104	21	375	197	205	220	203	216	323
Householder worked in 1989	110	42	12	206	110	98	141	139	64	130
With related children under 18 years	144	69	21	255	127	144	139	133	118	214
With related children under 5 years	84	32	15	146	47	59	57	49	34	101
Female householder, no husband present	211	89	39	247	124	165	139	311	163	130
Householder worked in 1989	43	16	4	26	34	42	20	62	23	32
With related children under 18 years	151	52	25	155	76	147	83	264	100	96
With related children under 5 years	50	26	20	59	26	47	25	98	49	27
Unrelated individuals	99	265	66	278	106	60	170	209	95	191
Nonfamily householder	67	215	17	222	80	53	111	154	78	169
65 years and over	26	140	5	97	17	7	89	106	34	109
Persons	1 735	917	361	2 638	1 229	1 684	1 495	2 406	1 419	1 890
Percent below poverty level	74.0	63.8	48.3	72.5	37.0	56.5	43.9	68.6	58.4	55.8
Persons under 18 years	595	223	121	964	364	721	463	1 069	460	585
Related children under 18 years	595	223	117	949	364	721	463	1 069	460	585
Related children 5 to 17 years	414	142	65	673	273	556	357	771	324	420
Persons 65 years and over	191	205	15	300	101	80	212	217	161	209
Persons 75 years and over	99	115	9	151	61	11	106	88	58	113
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	779	426	241	1 580	625	1 133	709	1 772	995	921
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 028	992	413	2 834	1 503	1 975	1 823	2 598	1 670	2 228
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 298	1 227	511	3 281	2 228	2 398	2 453	3 026	2 103	2 710

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 054	1 220	937	699	1 249	80	1 808	460	1 897	208
Less than \$1,000	83	77	35	40	60	6	59	27	54	6
\$1,000 to \$2,499	153	61	60	60	67	—	104	18	69	28
\$2,500 to \$4,999	139	200	102	101	65	—	206	63	103	43
\$5,000 to \$7,499	213	134	71	67	147	17	238	24	175	44
\$7,500 to \$9,999	99	138	112	71	139	9	241	36	225	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155	160	165	116	212	28	275	69	366	48
\$15,000 to \$24,999	143	216	220	168	289	20	340	55	566	17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	58	186	154	64	230	—	294	93	308	—
\$50,000 or more	11	48	18	12	40	—	51	75	31	—
Median (dollars)	6 842	10 000	12 639	10 375	13 538	10 952	10 927	14 327	14 364	6 677
Mean (dollars)	9 664	16 044	15 402	12 862	16 776	10 970	15 290	23 947	16 198	7 636
Families	916	1 049	876	572	1 149	74	1 579	403	1 694	111
Median income (dollars)	7 342	11 196	13 059	12 036	13 853	11 100	11 857	16 020	14 707	6 321
Males 15 years and over, with income	723	1 012	821	647	1 140	83	1 568	483	1 630	138
Median income (dollars)	6 336	7 069	7 725	7 385	8 619	8 602	7 587	7 778	8 571	6 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.0	38.5	50.4	49.9	49.0	47.0	48.9	48.4	60.7	47.1
Median income (dollars)	7 630	10 364	11 308	11 288	13 408	9 481	10 467	15 333	11 853	7 383
Females 15 years and over, with income	919	1 270	882	618	1 063	75	1 648	401	1 660	174
Median income (dollars)	3 315	4 419	5 016	4 495	5 449	2 446	4 768	3 817	7 169	4 421
Percent year-round full-time workers	12.4	23.2	31.5	32.2	33.8	42.7	32.5	25.2	49.0	20.7
Median income (dollars)	6 400	11 588	11 034	8 950	9 923	6 529	10 969	11 793	9 810	7 100
Per capita income (dollars)	2 840	5 044	4 319	4 206	4 905	3 616	4 574	7 406	4 842	3 311
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 054	1 220	937	699	1 249	80	1 808	460	1 897	208
With earnings	552	812	699	486	901	55	1 355	343	1 562	105
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 297	18 635	16 636	14 421	18 437	12 006	16 713	27 176	17 265	9 431
With Social Security income	287	434	265	264	368	10	547	167	362	82
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 800	6 103	6 328	4 827	5 977	8 040	5 110	6 574	5 662	4 322
With public assistance income	468	310	211	93	218	24	355	95	315	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 197	2 454	1 924	1 507	2 302	1 794	1 695	2 009	1 923	2 536
With retirement income	88	105	82	53	140	15	112	19	105	28
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 625	5 117	3 898	4 440	5 804	5 663	3 180	1 488	5 750	2 638
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	10 392	16 137	15 825	14 260	17 129	11 599	16 195	25 858	16 734	8 435
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 201	13 546	14 702	11 615	17 779	10 925	17 422	31 515	17 175	8 612
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 657	18 382	17 411	15 426	16 468	12 112	14 447	17 697	15 917	8 285
Married-couple families (dollars)	14 189	18 435	19 187	15 609	20 549	12 139	17 028	29 604	18 359	9 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 611	17 316	20 610	13 854	22 385	10 974	18 833	33 836	18 947	9 415
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 256	19 302	17 684	16 369	18 676	13 021	14 530	21 949	17 201	10 390
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 728	12 507	8 992	11 642	8 570	5 388	14 304	4 811	12 024	7 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 157	7 477	6 946	7 057	6 712	—	14 516	6 846	11 640	7 899
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 790	16 823	14 614	14 119	10 442	5 388	13 964	3 020	12 670	7 426
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	916	1 049	876	572	1 149	74	1 579	403	1 694	111
Householder worked in 1989	400	563	588	344	719	50	961	273	1 313	45
With related children under 18 years	609	549	575	253	646	39	1 014	261	1 168	51
With related children under 5 years	278	290	199	93	203	17	277	100	560	14
Married-couple families	441	676	543	404	806	65	1 123	323	1 267	46
Householder worked in 1989	272	393	410	261	556	46	725	237	1 047	31
With related children under 18 years	261	316	300	152	449	35	690	219	863	24
With related children under 5 years	115	155	114	69	155	17	201	94	449	10
Female householder, no husband present	407	314	311	134	291	5	351	47	359	61
Householder worked in 1989	103	131	162	66	127	—	178	15	220	14
With related children under 18 years	294	181	259	82	160	—	252	22	258	27
With related children under 5 years	138	102	85	18	32	—	52	—	80	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	204	233	74	139	126	11	303	57	283	152
Nonfamily householder	138	171	61	127	100	6	229	57	203	97
65 years and over	42	58	6	54	18	—	113	24	40	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 532	3 882	3 361	2 126	4 270	248	6 032	1 485	6 272	501
Persons under 18 years	1 324	1 132	1 177	433	1 314	69	2 074	472	2 247	100
Related children under 18 years	1 315	1 122	1 177	433	1 314	69	2 062	472	2 235	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	929	806	927	296	1 030	52	1 663	355	1 562	80
Persons 65 years and over	273	425	249	262	343	—	521	137	289	111
Persons 75 years and over	84	163	110	92	100	—	173	49	101	34
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	595	485	403	241	494	30	730	139	590	67
Percent below poverty level	65.0	46.2	46.0	42.1	43.0	40.5	46.2	34.5	34.8	60.4
Householder worked in 1989	208	169	209	109	218	16	363	55	347	12
With related children under 18 years	461	326	340	144	320	10	485	78	457	33
With related children under 5 years	242	198	137	39	87	—	143	31	197	9
Married-couple families	235	253	176	119	269	21	477	87	375	17
Householder worked in 1989	145	93	108	55	142	12	264	41	244	8
With related children under 18 years	172	147	130	59	171	6	299	58	294	12
With related children under 5 years	85	85	76	15	58	—	90	31	139	5
Female householder, no husband present	315	190	227	99	198	5	208	39	187	46
Householder worked in 1989	57	54	101	48	65	—	75	7	91	4
With related children under 18 years	252	144	210	66	132	—	154	14	139	21
With related children under 5 years	132	91	61	18	19	—	34	—	40	4
Unrelated individuals	170	158	35	100	67	11	198	38	138	91
Nonfamily householder	104	110	29	94	45	6	150	38	102	46
65 years and over	24	30	6	45	12	—	104	18	20	16
Persons	2 462	2 024	1 624	979	1 907	108	2 887	518	2 450	308
Percent below poverty level	69.7	52.1	48.3	46.0	44.7	43.5	47.9	34.9	39.1	61.5
Persons under 18 years	1 093	803	729	266	728	27	1 070	122	973	74
Related children under 18 years	1 084	793	729	266	728	27	1 058	122	967	74
Related children 5 to 17 years	742	574	544	203	597	27	834	89	720	60
Persons 65 years and over	151	166	91	145	111	—	283	93	151	48
Persons 75 years and over	54	78	38	78	47	—	115	38	64	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 488	1 273	846	484	763	6	1 223	189	856	242
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 848	2 315	1 991	1 214	2 255	179	3 763	688	3 189	374
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 240	2 999	2 592	1 769	3 209	233	4 617	908	5 048	489

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 267	1 744	1 328	295	—	—	1 503	241	474	1 455
Less than \$1,000	67	84	142	27	—	—	49	17	7	26
\$1,000 to \$2,499	100	182	75	29	—	—	82	14	18	116
\$2,500 to \$4,999	163	276	127	66	—	—	272	41	66	199
\$5,000 to \$7,499	174	304	130	36	—	—	222	35	39	235
\$7,500 to \$9,999	133	264	164	50	—	—	194	36	77	179
\$10,000 to \$14,999	237	298	246	38	—	—	325	45	75	331
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201	194	215	27	—	—	192	42	108	195
\$25,000 to \$49,999	100	92	195	17	—	—	136	11	69	157
\$50,000 or more	92	50	34	5	—	—	31	—	15	17
Median (dollars)	9 925	7 825	10 448	6 870	—	—	9 190	8 344	11 974	9 491
Mean (dollars)	15 760	12 525	14 372	9 962	—	—	12 452	9 636	16 887	12 515
Families	1 108	1 541	1 173	238	—	—	1 377	188	429	1 267
Median income (dollars)	10 602	8 647	11 269	8 019	—	—	9 502	10 500	12 669	10 371
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 228	1 635	1 307	286	—	—	1 559	223	503	1 444
Median income (dollars)	6 513	6 054	6 840	6 107	—	—	6 488	5 409	7 605	6 735
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.1	49.2	55.5	27.6	—	—	45.6	41.3	50.9	49.2
Median income (dollars)	9 854	8 406	9 625	9 906	—	—	8 673	8 071	11 500	8 412
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 025	1 257	1 071	222	—	—	1 081	162	395	1 133
Median income (dollars)	4 328	2 885	4 655	2 208	—	—	3 527	3 917	4 270	3 532
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	22.9	40.7	17.6	—	—	27.8	25.9	22.3	24.3
Median income (dollars)	11 060	8 500	10 734	10 156	—	—	8 467	11 250	8 929	8 065
Per capita income (dollars)	4 503	3 619	4 119	3 257	—	—	3 393	3 410	4 632	3 717
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 267	1 744	1 328	295	—	—	1 503	241	474	1 455
With earnings	912	1 221	1 018	193	—	—	1 068	164	359	1 063
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 532	14 805	16 474	11 334	—	—	13 306	10 566	18 456	13 290
With Social Security income	385	507	288	77	—	—	403	76	150	472
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 214	3 807	4 163	5 016	—	—	5 296	5 450	4 546	4 827
With public assistance income	237	604	416	111	—	—	604	77	93	419
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 782	1 777	1 740	1 177	—	—	2 075	1 408	1 795	2 441
With retirement income	90	108	78	25	—	—	100	11	56	109
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 362	4 003	1 787	3 985	—	—	4 297	2 289	2 949	2 850
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	16 998	13 155	15 341	11 807	—	—	12 717	11 177	17 377	12 732
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 604	14 914	16 843	15 824	—	—	12 407	12 283	19 518	12 236
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 603	11 339	13 164	6 804	—	—	13 248	9 036	14 808	13 423
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 423	14 618	16 873	12 278	—	—	13 664	12 540	20 354	13 463
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 659	16 142	19 010	16 619	—	—	13 813	13 090	23 485	12 489
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 016	12 926	13 494	6 913	—	—	13 418	10 541	16 170	14 921
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 834	7 633	9 598	9 293	—	—	9 265	10 109	8 331	8 516
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 283	9 125	8 211	13 011	—	—	6 876	10 866	5 281	9 834
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 530	6 426	11 239	6 231	—	—	13 835	9 273	12 034	7 041
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 108	1 541	1 173	238	—	—	1 377	188	429	1 267
Householder worked in 1989	658	865	816	165	—	—	828	108	251	735
With related children under 18 years	717	926	764	136	—	—	912	132	254	805
With related children under 5 years	240	378	411	42	—	—	390	67	120	333
Married-couple families	895	1 220	901	199	—	—	1 122	125	320	1 014
Householder worked in 1989	587	763	708	156	—	—	727	82	222	653
With related children under 18 years	591	739	581	110	—	—	717	106	189	637
With related children under 5 years	203	317	339	34	—	—	306	53	98	288
Female householder, no husband present	172	246	214	31	—	—	201	40	93	195
Householder worked in 1989	40	66	76	9	—	—	69	18	20	53
With related children under 18 years	94	141	157	18	—	—	156	21	56	134
With related children under 5 years	23	50	58	5	—	—	66	9	13	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	273	286	190	82	—	—	182	58	61	250
Nonfamily householder	159	203	155	57	—	—	126	53	45	188
65 years and over	69	73	49	34	—	—	65	15	10	100
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 406	6 060	4 672	904	—	—	5 535	672	1 738	4 881
Persons under 18 years	1 422	1 995	1 646	282	—	—	1 961	243	585	1 600
Related children under 18 years	1 409	1 985	1 646	272	—	—	1 932	240	585	1 592
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 053	1 457	1 090	214	—	—	1 425	142	437	1 133
Persons 65 years and over	362	489	304	77	—	—	334	67	158	398
Persons 75 years and over	137	240	157	56	—	—	96	25	74	147
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	633	1 038	646	170	—	—	869	87	187	738
Percent below poverty level	57.1	67.4	55.1	71.4	—	—	63.1	46.3	43.6	58.2
Householder worked in 1989	298	461	324	109	—	—	456	44	88	343
With related children under 18 years	428	667	447	88	—	—	662	74	134	548
With related children under 5 years	156	264	205	23	—	—	303	40	52	207
Married-couple families	472	776	453	140	—	—	686	54	119	561
Householder worked in 1989	258	398	283	104	—	—	393	24	66	297
With related children under 18 years	314	503	302	71	—	—	507	54	76	417
With related children under 5 years	119	208	147	15	—	—	224	26	37	168
Female householder, no husband present	120	204	166	22	—	—	134	15	59	142
Householder worked in 1989	9	44	33	5	—	—	31	12	13	29
With related children under 18 years	82	128	129	9	—	—	116	15	49	110
With related children under 5 years	23	50	49	5	—	—	61	9	6	22
Unrelated individuals	199	224	125	74	—	—	134	48	35	169
Nonfamily householder	108	173	95	53	—	—	91	43	26	124
65 years and over	64	66	44	34	—	—	65	5	10	96
Persons	2 613	4 268	2 762	663	—	—	3 662	359	823	3 123
Percent below poverty level	59.3	70.4	59.1	73.3	—	—	66.2	53.4	47.4	64.0
Persons under 18 years	910	1 483	1 060	185	—	—	1 503	132	340	1 177
Related children under 18 years	901	1 477	1 060	175	—	—	1 486	129	340	1 169
Related children 5 to 17 years	670	1 111	762	147	—	—	1 088	66	267	868
Persons 65 years and over	273	358	232	70	—	—	201	33	72	289
Persons 75 years and over	114	199	126	49	—	—	67	10	24	127
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 202	2 184	1 170	284	—	—	1 635	150	433	1 230
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 996	4 826	3 097	663	—	—	4 118	465	1 119	3 633
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 512	5 631	3 719	778	—	—	5 032	632	1 452	4 337

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cagay Municipio			Cagay zona urbana, Cagay Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 234	1 163	1 753	1 518	1 837	387	1 018	1 690	1 421	1 347
Less than \$1,000	119	130	95	91	149	55	65	76	73	102
\$1,000 to \$2,499	266	120	117	179	222	75	146	210	189	188
\$2,500 to \$4,999	341	160	282	268	328	113	192	219	404	270
\$5,000 to \$7,499	329	194	199	204	274	25	146	216	199	242
\$7,500 to \$9,999	287	132	240	168	206	41	103	196	143	140
\$10,000 to \$14,999	447	176	287	242	305	24	143	237	126	157
\$15,000 to \$24,999	301	197	339	205	199	19	136	332	178	152
\$25,000 to \$49,999	124	54	173	136	143	29	74	180	109	89
\$50,000 or more	20	—	21	25	11	—	13	24	—	7
Median (dollars)	8 114	7 098	9 446	7 679	6 899	3 294	6 826	8 981	5 856	6 215
Mean (dollars)	10 159	9 250	12 456	11 108	9 748	7 347	10 389	12 725	9 086	8 993
Families	1 991	999	1 536	1 234	1 582	302	778	1 413	1 070	991
Median income (dollars)	8 825	8 105	10 434	8 804	7 940	3 375	8 500	10 248	7 115	7 930
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 258	1 127	1 469	1 282	1 751	213	779	1 465	1 055	972
Median income (dollars)	5 756	5 923	7 295	6 637	4 976	5 861	6 234	7 512	5 954	5 424
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.4	43.3	44.2	37.8	37.5	23.0	41.3	38.2	30.1	28.2
Median income (dollars)	7 708	8 296	10 132	10 375	8 930	6 625	10 211	12 023	9 808	9 234
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 808	706	1 467	1 117	1 221	282	775	1 596	1 302	1 201
Median income (dollars)	2 884	3 000	3 993	3 538	2 925	2 544	4 110	3 333	3 328	3 086
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.4	23.7	19.6	22.4	19.0	13.1	21.4	19.4	16.4	14.7
Median income (dollars)	7 648	8 054	8 814	9 364	8 912	12 604	9 087	11 050	8 846	7 580
Per capita income (dollars)	2 797	2 835	3 523	3 676	2 775	2 121	3 671	3 831	3 092	2 987
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 234	1 163	1 753	1 518	1 837	387	1 018	1 690	1 421	1 347
With earnings	1 540	731	1 139	825	1 062	125	517	1 008	593	692
Mean earnings (dollars)	11 148	10 785	14 926	14 568	11 863	15 675	14 523	14 229	12 010	10 564
With Social Security income	577	354	536	614	678	95	430	681	654	588
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 295	4 182	5 636	4 993	4 476	3 370	4 787	5 225	4 846	4 631
With public assistance income	955	484	547	354	656	230	255	570	566	383
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 530	1 843	1 890	1 518	2 060	1 646	1 338	1 881	2 201	1 821
With retirement income	84	102	144	161	100	41	80	202	118	82
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 368	2 777	3 702	3 952	4 680	3 051	4 700	7 120	7 762	7 033
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	10 816	9 880	13 413	12 281	10 734	7 311	12 032	13 792	10 477	10 425
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 981	9 963	12 987	14 166	12 097	7 307	14 222	12 723	8 790	11 215
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 548	9 765	14 411	10 176	8 391	7 328	9 704	15 040	12 157	9 567
Married-couple families (dollars)	11 263	11 263	15 002	13 732	11 647	10 436	13 781	16 706	12 719	12 627
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 789	11 131	14 848	15 960	13 309	11 424	16 874	16 936	11 669	13 839
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 302	11 472	15 420	10 939	8 549	6 257	9 882	16 432	13 703	10 887
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 656	5 299	9 192	7 861	6 397	2 654	7 606	8 379	7 389	6 281
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 175	6 156	7 794	9 083	5 938	2 384	7 889	5 535	4 524	5 200
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 259	4 247	11 829	7 144	6 956	3 414	7 419	11 750	11 086	7 113
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 991	999	1 536	1 234	1 582	302	778	1 413	1 070	991
Householder worked in 1989	1 199	559	929	630	801	103	388	688	305	442
With related children under 18 years	1 363	620	1 150	774	1 079	252	475	866	638	600
With related children under 5 years	553	254	483	341	410	122	185	347	297	242
Married-couple families	1 517	760	1 113	881	1 283	157	538	886	599	548
Householder worked in 1989	1 007	516	775	512	723	86	302	525	246	276
With related children under 18 years	1 074	492	833	556	890	127	346	527	347	364
With related children under 5 years	458	218	359	243	318	43	118	217	183	160
Female householder, no husband present	304	167	355	257	222	107	181	448	371	354
Householder worked in 1989	91	17	128	68	42	4	55	133	39	131
With related children under 18 years	180	105	269	143	146	94	91	291	236	187
With related children under 5 years	51	36	94	70	62	58	44	102	89	73
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	357	202	271	351	313	130	281	467	449	823
Nonfamily householder	243	164	217	284	255	85	240	277	351	356
65 years and over	142	53	110	177	111	55	156	153	184	162
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 155	3 807	6 216	4 601	6 475	1 363	2 912	5 592	4 246	4 092
Persons under 18 years	1 329	1 339	2 311	1 341	2 258	545	852	1 757	1 320	1 032
Related children under 18 years	2 802	1 334	2 311	1 321	2 239	545	837	1 749	1 306	1 020
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 102	991	1 740	966	1 655	378	619	1 253	965	729
Persons 65 years and over	636	350	396	555	492	95	424	669	630	507
Persons 75 years and over	289	152	134	289	205	47	185	300	272	243
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 333	660	844	737	1 061	243	449	741	683	640
Percent below poverty level	67.0	66.1	54.9	59.7	67.1	80.5	57.7	52.4	63.8	64.6
Householder worked in 1989	710	330	381	284	419	50	166	257	129	223
With related children under 18 years	954	448	692	434	730	204	253	544	465	370
With related children under 5 years	367	190	320	206	272	109	110	229	227	165
Married-couple families	1 025	456	548	486	819	109	276	368	323	314
Householder worked in 1989	608	294	323	212	362	44	104	184	98	124
With related children under 18 years	728	330	449	279	568	83	156	261	213	191
With related children under 5 years	310	154	207	127	180	30	58	114	113	104
Female householder, no husband present	200	152	239	178	182	103	123	319	283	266
Householder worked in 1989	47	17	43	36	21	—	31	50	20	83
With related children under 18 years	150	95	195	103	119	90	68	240	213	138
With related children under 5 years	34	36	83	51	62	58	29	92	89	52
Unrelated individuals	313	159	225	290	275	109	235	368	358	771
Nonfamily householder	217	128	176	223	230	64	194	203	284	317
65 years and over	138	40	86	157	93	45	136	112	161	147
Persons	5 544	2 565	3 609	2 761	4 514	1 104	1 700	3 230	2 841	2 821
Percent below poverty level	68.0	67.4	58.1	60.0	69.7	81.0	58.4	57.8	66.9	68.9
Persons under 18 years	2 091	980	1 499	747	1 626	461	458	1 227	1 017	676
Related children under 18 years	2 068	975	1 499	727	1 611	461	443	1 219	1 003	664
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 585	706	1 131	501	1 232	312	301	896	751	458
Persons 65 years and over	487	235	218	421	329	81	315	362	444	378
Persons 75 years and over	239	107	87	191	133	37	112	189	202	206
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 773	1 356	1 627	1 445	2 586	827	923	1 807	1 903	1 582
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	6 472	2 949	4 611	3 256	4 956	1 236	2 066	3 621	3 148	3 089
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	7 757	3 568	5 614	3 939	5 920	1 298	2 533	4 544	3 794	3 865

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Coyey zono urbano, Coyey Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Coyey Municipio							
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 200	229	1 574	1 366	500	1 346	1 608	—	—	
Less than \$1,000	42	10	58	40	26	36	139	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$2,499	46	12	118	42	33	95	210	—	—	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	68	11	218	169	76	256	317	—	—	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	101	12	270	174	58	234	262	—	—	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	130	14	221	199	65	181	192	—	—	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	210	56	277	263	99	185	249	—	—	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	342	57	228	320	69	225	142	—	—	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	226	51	151	144	62	125	92	—	—	
\$50,000 or more	35	6	33	15	12	9	5	—	—	
Median (dollars)	15 058	14 950	8 942	10 883	9 294	8 015	6 000	—	—	
Mean (dollars)	17 586	17 444	12 310	13 903	12 572	11 537	8 652	—	—	
Families	1 081	200	1 408	1 234	456	1 211	1 382	—	—	
Median income (dollars)	15 990	16 944	9 722	11 707	9 357	8 753	6 968	—	—	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 238	200	1 695	1 256	503	1 370	1 551	—	—	
Median income (dollars)	8 254	9 953	5 675	7 441	7 451	6 175	4 635	—	—	
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.1	63.0	27.7	47.8	32.2	40.5	34.2	—	—	
Median income (dollars)	11 067	12 143	8 796	10 346	11 667	8 944	8 404	—	—	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 190	214	1 295	1 185	342	1 061	1 007	—	—	
Median income (dollars)	5 968	5 818	2 917	4 647	2 770	3 454	2 607	—	—	
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.6	34.1	19.2	21.2	24.6	23.8	15.8	—	—	
Median income (dollars)	10 891	9 839	10 102	8 587	10 000	9 453	8 406	—	—	
Per capita income (dollars)	5 112	4 862	3 335	3 921	3 684	3 076	2 469	—	—	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 200	229	1 574	1 366	500	1 346	1 608	—	—	
With earnings	888	181	1 029	1 014	308	867	881	—	—	
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 655	18 526	13 633	14 833	14 644	13 282	10 494	—	—	
With Social Security income	477	55	614	441	184	553	623	—	—	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 828	7 296	4 952	6 124	5 473	4 644	4 227	—	—	
With public assistance income	168	19	566	317	99	487	637	—	—	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 284	2 147	2 040	2 067	1 980	1 836	2 057	—	—	
With retirement income	150	20	116	103	81	82	80	—	—	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 124	6 460	3 847	3 960	3 214	4 151	4 236	—	—	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	18 696	19 220	13 225	14 906	12 704	12 459	9 505	—	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 701	21 460	13 580	14 590	14 076	13 182	10 379	—	—	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 752	11 507	12 642	15 579	11 039	11 364	8 130	—	—	
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 706	20 892	14 419	15 752	13 655	14 083	10 187	—	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 658	21 813	14 820	15 481	14 517	14 478	11 477	—	—	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 760	15 848	13 554	16 442	12 584	13 389	8 081	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 967	7 516	8 282	12 013	8 468	6 749	6 254	—	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 107	14 000	5 702	10 587	12 820	7 356	5 447	—	—	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 282	4 994	10 508	14 309	6 579	6 346	7 387	—	—	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 081	200	1 408	1 234	456	1 211	1 382	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	680	145	794	826	242	626	656	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	666	166	971	898	299	756	913	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	251	59	452	361	156	365	351	—	—	
Married-couple families	822	175	1 056	956	343	956	1 108	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	543	138	711	689	210	550	585	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	489	153	746	706	210	626	737	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	193	53	358	316	125	312	265	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	219	25	272	248	76	168	197	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	122	7	54	124	13	29	35	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	144	13	178	175	52	77	133	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	47	6	72	36	26	33	56	—	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	181	35	222	141	70	197	278	—	—	
Nonfamily householder	119	29	166	132	44	135	226	—	—	
65 years and over	46	—	92	55	21	72	111	—	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 225	829	5 623	4 853	1 689	5 078	5 646	—	—	
Persons under 18 years	1 229	337	1 996	1 766	489	1 815	1 921	—	—	
Related children under 18 years	1 229	337	1 974	1 766	484	1 809	1 902	—	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	963	242	1 450	1 362	347	1 326	1 413	—	—	
Persons 65 years and over	388	19	446	301	131	444	473	—	—	
Persons 75 years and over	103	—	188	87	104	161	205	—	—	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	326	50	840	601	288	725	1 011	—	—	
Percent below poverty level	30.2	25.0	59.7	48.7	63.2	59.9	73.2	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	135	26	377	331	118	328	393	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	232	38	620	488	181	462	692	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	94	18	292	211	96	246	254	—	—	
Married-couple families	237	32	595	439	210	509	787	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	118	26	362	279	108	264	336	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	164	32	455	366	123	360	536	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	67	12	216	177	69	200	168	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	77	18	216	136	55	134	164	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	43	—	5	22	21	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	59	6	149	105	35	54	113	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	27	6	69	25	22	26	56	—	—	
Unrelated individuals	123	28	202	116	55	192	247	—	—	
Nonfamily householder	69	22	152	112	29	130	208	—	—	
65 years and over	11	—	83	41	21	72	93	—	—	
Persons	1 377	221	3 674	2 505	1 061	3 083	4 293	—	—	
Percent below poverty level	32.6	26.7	65.3	51.6	62.8	60.7	76.0	—	—	
Persons under 18 years	433	88	1 411	1 038	289	1 223	1 538	—	—	
Related children under 18 years	433	88	1 389	1 038	284	1 217	1 523	—	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	342	63	1 013	819	200	871	1 169	—	—	
Persons 65 years and over	144	—	297	137	106	279	329	—	—	
Persons 75 years and over	42	—	146	50	79	96	133	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	479	101	1 794	800	522	1 628	2 485	—	—	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 860	259	4 146	3 375	1 190	4 696	4 697	—	—	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 183	608	4 912	4 316	1 406	4 643	5 312	—	—	

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurabo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 314	1 896	971	2 140	1 338	2 174	1 213	1 938	1 003
Less than \$1,000	73	50	46	117	39	66	26	199	79
\$1,000 to \$2,499	68	109	133	106	104	208	81	184	143
\$2,500 to \$4,999	144	311	117	303	232	322	236	279	220
\$5,000 to \$7,499	170	458	123	316	260	267	177	244	200
\$7,500 to \$9,999	206	295	105	202	151	204	176	220	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	230	309	170	352	196	353	261	337	142
\$15,000 to \$24,999	248	223	177	385	251	426	163	313	102
\$25,000 to \$49,999	137	126	83	281	84	259	77	155	29
\$50,000 or more	38	15	17	78	21	69	16	7	—
Median (dollars)	9 925	7 635	8 987	10 323	7 972	10 210	8 833	8 149	5 669
Mean (dollars)	13 598	10 536	12 152	14 670	11 405	14 948	11 191	10 292	7 461
Families	1 189	1 705	849	1 912	1 165	1 958	1 074	1 716	734
Median income (dollars)	10 675	8 018	10 473	11 383	8 532	11 229	9 322	8 615	6 741
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 328	1 927	845	1 996	1 251	2 144	1 329	1 723	761
Median income (dollars)	6 693	5 690	6 673	6 941	6 342	6 637	5 552	6 373	4 913
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.1	30.0	35.4	43.3	34.5	28.4	30.9	39.5	34.6
Median income (dollars)	9 813	9 714	10 102	11 400	9 798	9 716	8 526	9 862	7 592
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 058	1 520	852	1 723	1 253	1 675	998	1 407	770
Median income (dollars)	4 378	2 912	3 824	4 356	3 427	4 203	3 047	3 410	2 813
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.4	17.1	29.1	26.5	16.1	21.4	16.1	27.1	16.1
Median income (dollars)	8 139	8 056	9 500	11 031	10 250	10 154	8 417	11 061	8 500
Per capita income (dollars)	3 551	2 868	3 514	4 090	3 210	4 146	3 130	3 055	2 868
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 314	1 896	971	2 140	1 338	2 174	1 213	1 938	1 003
With earnings	1 002	1 284	685	1 531	780	1 497	859	1 219	489
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 887	11 189	12 645	16 209	12 703	17 395	11 449	13 057	8 705
With Social Security income	374	575	304	642	531	636	413	627	416
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 588	4 589	4 847	5 172	4 667	5 200	4 485	3 753	4 358
With public assistance income	436	876	261	687	600	715	545	563	405
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 975	2 235	1 370	2 147	2 330	2 146	2 313	1 922	2 140
With retirement income	52	120	109	116	136	156	56	78	84
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 301	4 689	8 800	6 880	5 362	5 675	4 160	3 165	3 813
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	14 367	10 925	13 329	15 300	12 074	15 786	11 788	10 872	8 423
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 260	11 074	14 860	15 888	11 743	16 622	12 055	11 455	9 009
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 562	10 613	11 025	14 111	12 597	14 417	11 510	10 143	7 964
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 643	11 803	14 843	17 065	13 979	17 578	12 242	11 918	9 359
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 674	12 284	17 116	17 488	13 815	18 696	12 911	12 964	10 957
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 578	10 517	11 051	16 117	14 334	15 599	11 334	10 634	8 153
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 443	8 083	8 835	8 190	8 084	8 606	10 682	6 954	6 456
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 999	5 697	7 535	7 792	7 442	6 658	3 961	6 308	5 950
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 968	10 918	10 786	8 855	9 006	10 433	13 703	8 061	6 867
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 189	1 705	849	1 912	1 165	1 958	1 074	1 716	734
Householder worked in 1989	771	1 019	515	1 165	527	1 145	631	914	323
With related children under 18 years	838	1 241	540	1 383	809	1 296	659	1 052	370
With related children under 5 years	349	598	224	524	351	519	256	426	164
Married-couple families	966	1 311	619	1 543	722	1 515	849	1 252	472
Householder worked in 1989	696	869	373	1 029	391	1 001	547	744	231
With related children under 18 years	676	1 005	398	1 106	539	1 013	548	757	215
With related children under 5 years	274	505	182	451	251	419	220	291	93
Female householder, no husband present	183	256	180	267	319	343	158	315	203
Householder worked in 1989	62	84	111	90	87	87	47	95	67
With related children under 18 years	137	163	127	218	230	194	83	227	121
With related children under 5 years	70	40	38	40	82	45	29	116	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	139	257	148	285	246	308	203	335	287
Nonfamily householder	125	191	122	228	173	216	139	222	269
65 years and over	60	80	59	101	64	93	63	112	144
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 975	7 087	3 365	7 560	4 735	7 743	4 373	6 619	2 578
Persons under 18 years	1 774	2 770	1 118	2 687	1 721	2 761	1 375	2 179	673
Related children under 18 years	1 770	2 749	1 109	2 671	1 706	2 740	1 369	2 160	667
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 319	1 993	838	1 992	1 270	2 027	1 030	1 615	481
Persons 65 years and over	300	523	332	608	481	552	443	516	539
Persons 75 years and over	119	216	126	201	210	211	182	196	230
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	713	1 193	441	998	701	1 031	716	1 087	504
Percent below poverty level	60.0	70.0	51.9	52.2	60.2	52.7	66.7	63.3	68.7
Householder worked in 1989	381	590	218	453	261	444	342	467	178
With related children under 18 years	554	930	305	745	510	736	478	693	290
With related children under 5 years	229	444	129	266	231	333	206	298	135
Married-couple families	526	887	303	723	374	709	557	743	302
Householder worked in 1989	331	501	141	372	172	375	311	381	122
With related children under 18 years	403	714	210	535	292	520	397	464	153
With related children under 5 years	165	351	97	203	142	257	184	175	71
Female householder, no husband present	155	210	108	190	240	252	118	255	164
Householder worked in 1989	45	51	58	45	60	42	20	57	44
With related children under 18 years	126	151	85	156	184	151	70	187	110
With related children under 5 years	59	40	28	30	77	28	22	111	43
Unrelated individuals	99	193	119	203	189	233	159	249	228
Nonfamily householder	93	127	93	151	137	158	101	155	210
65 years and over	47	67	48	85	49	71	56	101	131
Persons	3 188	5 153	1 917	4 104	2 925	4 360	3 116	4 382	1 841
Percent below poverty level	64.1	72.7	57.0	54.3	61.8	56.3	71.3	66.2	71.4
Persons under 18 years	1 284	2 171	709	1 524	1 211	1 740	1 046	1 540	516
Related children under 18 years	1 280	2 150	700	1 513	1 196	1 731	1 040	1 521	510
Related children 5 to 17 years	973	1 565	548	1 172	912	1 242	753	1 141	356
Persons 65 years and over	184	397	165	402	293	354	356	355	362
Persons 75 years and over	58	161	57	148	136	169	168	135	143
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 074	2 646	1 061	2 143	1 665	2 148	1 256	2 400	999
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 646	5 677	2 281	4 817	3 348	5 188	3 399	4 750	2 123
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 354	6 498	2 838	6 398	4 233	6 556	3 998	5 862	2 406

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurobo Municipio—Con.		Son Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 306	3 020	1 461	1 051	915	2 565	1 757	973	1 469
Less than \$1,000	96	91	118	130	77	205	49	34	58
\$1,000 to \$2,499	138	169	95	108	50	171	169	120	139
\$2,500 to \$4,999	164	328	297	225	156	457	356	196	427
\$5,000 to \$7,499	210	381	197	160	121	368	262	163	227
\$7,500 to \$9,999	136	295	190	122	169	292	287	119	204
\$10,000 to \$14,999	246	506	272	116	173	440	302	225	211
\$15,000 to \$24,999	214	589	196	147	109	421	207	92	133
\$25,000 to \$49,999	99	491	96	39	42	184	88	24	63
\$50,000 or more	3	170	—	4	18	27	37	—	7
Median (dollars)	8 182	12 078	7 927	6 206	8 195	8 191	7 799	7 163	6 224
Mean (dollars)	10 481	18 362	9 880	8 193	10 959	10 937	10 789	8 461	8 564
Families	1 182	2 761	1 271	857	656	2 311	1 569	846	1 281
Median income (dollars)	8 980	12 809	8 961	7 102	8 714	8 849	8 191	7 839	7 013
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 045	2 875	1 414	854	658	2 322	1 573	964	1 518
Median income (dollars)	6 200	7 410	5 453	5 190	6 352	6 089	5 641	5 065	4 248
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.9	44.9	35.5	30.0	28.9	37.6	27.7	23.5	21.6
Median income (dollars)	10 012	13 269	8 610	9 625	10 203	10 162	8 897	8 225	8 522
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 110	2 573	1 035	803	892	1 905	1 373	729	1 052
Median income (dollars)	4 023	5 326	3 393	3 214	2 906	3 832	3 408	2 801	2 951
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.8	31.9	26.7	20.4	9.0	29.5	19.7	12.1	9.9
Median income (dollars)	9 091	11 187	8 274	7 917	8 950	8 185	9 027	7 500	10 214
Per capita income (dollars)	3 113	5 176	2 755	2 569	4 013	3 182	2 966	2 513	2 348
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 306	3 020	1 461	1 051	915	2 565	1 757	973	1 469
With earnings	820	2 318	855	589	513	1 659	1 196	566	934
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 119	20 514	12 344	9 699	12 513	12 948	11 943	9 541	8 831
With Social Security income	381	776	419	344	451	795	488	384	548
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 520	5 278	3 907	4 448	4 752	4 498	4 502	4 125	3 774
With public assistance income	426	855	646	473	294	916	741	485	897
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 842	2 174	2 241	2 006	1 460	1 972	2 378	1 991	2 209
With retirement income	120	139	95	56	130	194	95	36	43
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 544	5 180	5 618	2 938	4 552	3 386	4 463	2 325	2 723
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	11 059	19 253	10 774	9 075	12 238	11 471	11 182	9 094	9 295
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 359	21 303	12 032	8 925	9 452	11 468	10 973	9 205	9 446
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 890	16 216	9 252	9 234	13 976	11 475	11 510	8 924	9 082
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 004	22 500	12 155	11 465	14 563	12 906	12 518	9 969	9 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 020	24 720	13 317	11 000	10 887	12 673	11 982	10 262	9 643
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 985	18 858	10 346	11 972	17 073	13 331	13 573	9 491	9 924
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 673	9 695	6 321	5 482	8 491	6 734	5 278	5 616	7 006
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 988	8 827	5 912	5 889	6 663	5 929	4 534	4 896	6 065
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 732	10 660	6 608	5 051	9 669	7 589	5 799	6 658	7 809
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 182	2 761	1 271	857	656	2 311	1 569	846	1 281
Householder worked in 1989	596	1 820	657	404	296	1 245	885	465	659
With related children under 18 years	768	1 853	811	509	313	1 514	1 077	535	814
With related children under 5 years	331	823	319	218	135	519	499	264	310
Married-couple families	776	2 062	920	523	414	1 743	1 265	672	995
Householder worked in 1989	447	1 472	562	308	248	1 078	812	401	602
With related children under 18 years	481	1 363	608	313	189	1 167	909	434	667
With related children under 5 years	221	655	223	167	88	381	429	218	274
Female householder, no husband present	371	532	247	276	199	427	214	142	215
Householder worked in 1989	122	269	53	66	39	118	57	47	27
With related children under 18 years	265	380	145	161	106	271	122	91	130
With related children under 5 years	104	121	70	40	44	100	41	46	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	155	448	289	245	294	345	219	136	193
Nonfamily householder	124	259	190	194	259	254	188	127	188
65 years and over	43	126	74	83	139	139	73	60	97
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 427	10 598	5 208	3 412	2 485	8 891	6 438	3 315	5 326
Persons under 18 years	1 462	3 656	1 721	1 099	612	3 033	2 341	1 146	1 843
Related children under 18 years	1 451	3 645	1 714	1 093	597	3 000	2 341	1 146	1 843
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 056	2 645	1 247	822	431	2 315	1 718	820	1 368
Persons 65 years and over	336	669	459	415	699	461	330	529	529
Persons 75 years and over	116	278	223	185	202	350	217	147	242
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	692	1 259	877	611	374	1 468	1 107	621	1 006
Percent below poverty level	58.5	45.6	69.0	71.3	57.0	63.5	70.6	73.4	78.5
Householder worked in 1989	250	591	334	226	115	614	540	289	455
With related children under 18 years	498	869	563	384	218	1 020	800	418	659
With related children under 5 years	228	374	203	153	91	386	343	200	266
Married-couple families	386	796	582	320	207	1 030	849	481	771
Householder worked in 1989	181	419	275	146	104	509	484	250	422
With related children under 18 years	261	528	390	208	124	722	643	330	529
With related children under 5 years	125	246	134	107	57	265	273	154	230
Female householder, no husband present	288	343	211	238	127	334	184	115	188
Householder worked in 1989	59	129	37	55	5	79	46	29	18
With related children under 18 years	223	260	129	141	79	240	111	78	121
With related children under 5 years	97	89	57	35	34	96	41	46	30
Unrelated individuals	124	319	252	213	180	280	156	126	171
Nonfamily householder	99	163	158	166	152	200	125	117	166
65 years and over	38	106	74	83	113	126	59	60	92
Persons	2 665	5 123	3 830	2 506	1 523	5 818	4 761	2 571	4 314
Percent below poverty level	60.2	48.3	73.5	73.4	61.3	65.4	74.0	77.6	81.0
Persons under 18 years	989	1 883	1 316	871	465	2 111	1 853	929	1 581
Related children under 18 years	978	1 877	1 316	865	450	2 082	1 853	929	1 581
Related children 5 to 17 years	697	1 391	980	659	338	1 551	1 405	663	1 162
Persons 65 years and over	205	426	401	322	317	500	324	271	452
Persons 75 years and over	76	206	209	164	136	256	174	115	196
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 511	2 386	1 786	1 518	782	2 795	2 583	1 189	2 440
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 115	6 123	4 259	2 766	1 800	6 628	5 216	2 838	4 597
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 090	8 076	4 826	3 194	2 209	8 034	5 850	3 220	5 052

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas Municipio			Coyey Municipio		Cidre Municipio		Gurobo Municipio		San Lorenzo Municipio	
	Son Juan--Coyey, PR CMSA	Coyey, PR PMSA	Agua Buenos Municipio	Total	Coyey zono urbano	Total	Coyey zono urbano	Cidre Municipio	Gurobo Municipio	San Lorenzo Municipio	
All housing units	677 363	98 166	8 038	43 293	30 354	15 385	7 950	10 693	9 366	11 391	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990	19 436	3 554	435	1 119	381	662	199	479	304	555	
1985 to 1988	59 401	11 719	1 055	4 384	2 026	1 641	435	1 805	1 521	1 313	
1980 to 1984	76 914	15 191	1 474	5 500	3 337	2 320	906	2 158	1 737	2 002	
1970 to 1979	196 453	27 256	2 145	11 620	8 238	4 333	1 977	3 131	2 446	3 581	
1960 to 1969	174 590	22 785	1 462	12 921	11 073	3 243	2 300	1 627	1 649	1 883	
1950 to 1959	90 500	10 870	857	4 806	3 186	1 719	1 103	1 064	1 165	1 259	
1940 to 1949	34 872	3 751	330	1 492	1 022	793	517	266	327	543	
1939 or earlier	25 197	3 040	280	1 451	1 091	674	513	163	217	255	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	12 552	979	118	399	205	172	84	108	67	115	
1 bedroom	63 954	6 997	766	2 986	1 931	1 397	736	671	426	751	
2 bedrooms	153 285	25 144	2 490	9 264	5 120	4 558	2 280	3 321	2 545	2 966	
3 bedrooms	347 284	52 797	3 799	24 496	18 600	7 370	3 773	5 383	5 460	6 289	
4 bedrooms	82 323	9 927	657	5 145	3 795	1 513	843	939	681	992	
5 or more bedrooms	17 965	2 322	208	1 003	703	375	234	271	187	278	
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION											
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	566 961	78 511	6 096	36 861	27 242	11 198	6 372	7 718	7 437	9 201	
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	38 122	6 839	853	1 977	768	1 344	588	1 202	731	732	
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	29 787	5 628	427	1 839	930	1 396	554	750	386	830	
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	20 541	3 968	457	1 270	473	990	272	599	395	257	
Mixed concrete and wood walls	13 148	2 049	161	666	486	324	145	384	234	280	
Other type of construction	8 804	1 171	44	680	455	133	19	40	183	91	
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT											
Adequate original construction	653 341	94 337	7 567	41 941	29 807	14 808	7 757	10 198	8 802	11 021	
Sound	622 006	89 737	7 232	40 426	28 912	14 166	7 430	9 448	8 188	10 277	
Deteriorating	30 622	4 538	335	1 506	895	623	308	744	599	731	
Dilapidated	713	62	—	9	—	19	19	6	15	13	
Inadequate original construction	24 022	3 829	471	1 352	547	577	193	495	564	370	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities	658 162	94 831	7 721	41 953	29 646	14 734	7 725	10 450	9 072	10 901	
1 complete bathroom	447 695	71 466	6 534	28 979	19 506	11 662	6 114	8 107	7 197	8 987	
2 or more complete bathrooms	180 341	19 075	973	10 902	8 818	2 289	1 254	1 888	1 500	1 523	
Air conditioning	141 146	9 947	156	7 618	6 941	372	263	213	787	801	
Central system	14 656	638	4	480	418	33	4	20	74	27	
Source of water, public system	660 473	89 698	6 774	39 880	30 163	14 539	7 859	10 008	8 637	9 860	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	483 583	54 919	2 163	32 191	29 339	8 969	7 072	2 972	4 492	4 132	
Occupied housing units	608 322	89 344	7 096	40 104	28 491	13 742	7 311	9 765	8 421	10 216	
COOKING FUEL											
Electricity	275 660	28 052	985	18 804	16 621	3 422	2 470	1 486	1 981	1 374	
Gas	328 652	60 384	6 045	20 975	11 735	10 050	4 651	8 215	6 336	8 763	
Other fuel	4 010	908	66	325	135	270	190	64	104	79	
TYPE OF WATER HEATER											
Electric—tank type	269 636	33 044	1 302	19 416	16 542	4 473	2 749	2 458	2 391	3 004	
Shower	96 601	22 166	2 808	7 455	4 579	4 641	2 557	3 710	1 476	2 076	
Solar	61 127	11 036	1 150	4 037	2 578	1 965	1 017	1 667	997	1 220	
Other or none	180 958	23 098	1 836	9 196	4 792	2 663	988	1 930	3 557	3 916	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	180 869	29 041	2 348	11 882	7 965	5 466	3 441	2 957	2 621	3 767	
1	255 243	37 396	3 107	16 578	11 711	5 401	2 686	4 399	3 567	4 344	
2	136 782	18 561	1 340	9 331	7 061	2 348	972	1 956	1 830	1 756	
3 or more	35 428	4 346	301	2 313	1 754	527	212	453	403	349	
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	1.0	1.0	.9	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	429 176	65 821	5 282	29 045	19 499	9 266	4 203	7 426	6 718	8 084	
1989 to March 1990	32 037	5 321	444	2 397	1 248	631	5	658	541	650	
1985 to 1988	78 277	12 184	1 023	5 002	2 994	1 571	550	1 609	1 585	1 394	
1980 to 1984	67 713	10 964	848	4 542	3 133	1 481	436	1 434	1 172	1 487	
1970 to 1979	120 104	18 338	1 274	8 495	6 286	2 695	1 221	2 030	1 483	2 361	
1969 or earlier	131 045	19 014	1 693	8 609	5 838	2 888	1 735	1 695	1 937	2 192	
Renter-occupied housing units	179 146	23 523	1 814	11 059	8 992	4 476	3 108	2 339	1 703	2 132	
1989 to March 1990	59 981	8 791	728	3 877	2 973	1 626	1 040	1 000	678	882	
1985 to 1988	62 051	8 116	572	3 898	3 343	1 552	1 087	732	618	744	
1980 to 1984	28 403	3 427	241	1 735	1 436	660	497	314	220	257	
1970 to 1979	17 989	2 006	157	1 027	842	388	289	185	81	168	
1969 or earlier	10 722	1 183	116	522	398	250	195	108	106	81	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	181 184	38 225	3 334	15 716	9 740	5 940	3 233	4 263	3 927	5 045	
Householder 65 years and over	124 403	17 813	1 285	7 531	5 490	3 316	2 098	1 773	1 602	2 306	
Owner-occupied housing units	101 092	15 382	1 157	6 321	4 412	2 808	1 704	1 575	1 508	2 013	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3 740	865	74	284	104	170	68	83	127	127	
No telephone in unit	33 445	7 513	673	2 581	1 486	1 439	802	850	779	1 191	
No vehicle available	66 450	10 894	815	4 240	2 926	2 218	1 429	1 072	1 007	1 542	
Complete plumbing facilities	592 668	86 034	6 624	39 082	28 228	13 113	7 132	9 394	8 033	9 788	
1.00 or less persons per room	534 152	75 620	5 490	35 097	26 196	11 489	6 437	7 967	7 032	8 545	
1.01 or more persons per room	58 516	10 414	1 134	3 985	2 032	1 624	695	1 427	1 001	1 243	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	15 654	3 310	472	1 022	263	629	179	371	388	428	
1.00 or less persons per room	11 825	2 513	328	797	216	550	164	241	305	292	
1.01 or more persons per room	3 829	797	144	225	47	79	15	130	83	136	
Mean household income in 1989:											
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 949	14 553	12 655	17 011	18 914	13 102	14 065	13 671	13 449	10 354	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 664	9 360	8 968	9 671	9 794	8 660	8 314	10 971	9 118	7 970	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	310 011	51 494	4 458	20 636	13 274	8 407	4 333	5 823	5 008	7 162	
Owner-occupied housing units	193 562	34 996	3 173	12 972	7 032	5 188	2 006	4 232	3 862	5 569	
Renter-occupied housing units	116 449	16 498	1 285	7 664	6 242	3 219	2 327	1 591	1 146	1 593	

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguos Buenos Municipio					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
All housing units.....	1 258	1 681	1 324	1 534	2 241	2 850	2 175	1 571	1 248	1 722
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	29	91	10	97	208	203	122	6	13	71
1985 to 1988	176	209	79	211	380	722	387	76	25	238
1980 to 1984	256	234	268	328	388	621	368	39	118	400
1970 to 1979	267	546	275	423	634	814	1 049	571	133	516
1960 to 1969	263	317	332	220	330	213	124	874	822	279
1950 to 1959	173	152	158	179	195	251	75	5	119	138
1940 to 1949	55	70	151	30	24	26	30	—	13	63
1939 or earlier	39	62	51	46	82	—	20	—	5	17
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	20	61	6	9	22	19	4	—	6	10
1 bedroom	99	222	112	164	169	133	106	57	26	172
2 bedrooms	439	411	461	492	687	385	217	204	296	608
3 bedrooms	561	775	627	696	1 140	2 032	1 373	971	804	776
4 bedrooms	87	144	98	158	170	227	437	312	109	138
5 or more bedrooms	52	68	20	15	53	54	38	27	7	18
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	902	1 414	1 098	1 062	1 620	2 527	1 991	1 532	1 145	1 273
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	138	87	130	163	335	124	32	31	29	187
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	77	64	26	84	176	68	50	8	34	88
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	75	88	28	162	104	115	27	—	29	126
Mixed concrete and wood walls	28	22	42	63	6	16	10	—	5	38
Other type of construction	38	6	—	—	—	—	65	—	6	10
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 221	1 548	1 195	1 438	2 165	2 746	2 157	1 550	1 241	1 579
Sound	1 164	1 504	1 133	1 387	2 044	2 634	2 151	1 500	1 206	1 465
Deteriorating	57	44	62	51	121	112	6	50	35	114
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	37	133	129	96	76	104	18	21	7	143
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 195	1 621	1 297	1 422	2 186	2 756	2 130	1 560	1 242	1 663
1 complete bathroom	1 049	1 234	1 135	1 212	1 904	2 230	769	873	569	1 204
2 or more complete bathrooms	160	329	139	111	234	390	1 285	636	643	356
Air conditioning	63	69	15	—	9	364	833	472	263	46
Central system	—	—	4	—	—	50	40	7	5	5
Source of water, public system	1 219	1 653	1 319	645	1 938	2 597	2 172	1 571	1 248	696
Sewage disposal, public sewer	162	423	1 204	98	276	2 343	1 875	1 571	1 248	324
Occupied housing units	1 128	1 496	1 197	1 273	2 002	2 616	2 023	1 527	1 225	1 578
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	188	278	273	67	179	1 005	1 535	1 099	698	251
Gas	931	1 212	919	1 166	1 817	1 583	485	428	527	1 290
Other fuel	9	6	5	40	6	28	3	—	—	37
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	169	397	275	201	260	1 376	1 381	1 176	735	306
Shower	478	506	588	390	846	333	225	98	142	491
Solar	177	249	178	252	294	144	270	164	99	239
Other or none	304	344	156	430	602	763	147	89	249	542
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	308	441	565	433	601	587	189	380	389	438
1	454	713	463	496	981	1 140	599	610	501	797
2	321	254	143	275	347	761	1 048	396	250	294
3 or more	45	88	26	69	73	128	187	141	85	49
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.0	.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	855	1 049	639	1 124	1 615	2 287	1 797	1 000	772	1 344
1989 to March 1990	43	98	31	103	169	330	215	63	43	153
1985 to 1988	145	198	108	254	318	628	426	110	93	246
1980 to 1984	190	167	71	162	258	539	491	131	52	297
1970 to 1979	137	301	143	231	462	460	574	397	147	339
1969 or earlier	340	285	286	374	408	330	91	299	437	309
Renter-occupied housing units	273	447	558	149	387	329	226	527	453	234
1989 to March 1990	105	151	149	100	223	125	126	144	195	118
1985 to 1988	95	167	160	49	101	122	72	197	124	47
1980 to 1984	55	46	117	—	23	44	15	112	122	30
1970 to 1979	18	27	83	—	29	17	8	74	9	16
1969 or earlier	—	56	49	—	11	21	5	—	3	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	541	682	764	513	834	947	368	390	432	778
Householder 65 years and over	184	223	304	242	332	291	116	289	249	189
Owner-occupied housing units	160	204	248	231	314	283	111	232	218	183
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	6	19	43	31	5	—	—	11
No telephone in unit	104	119	198	95	157	159	49	61	65	75
No vehicle available	88	141	210	178	198	184	42	166	96	107
Complete plumbing facilities	1 089	1 361	1 185	1 168	1 821	2 459	2 013	1 527	1 225	1 497
1.00 or less persons per room	934	1 116	1 049	952	1 439	2 213	1 938	1 487	1 135	1 124
1.01 or more persons per room	155	245	136	216	382	246	75	40	90	373
Locking complete plumbing facilities	39	135	12	105	181	157	10	—	—	81
1.00 or less persons per room	32	88	12	45	151	106	10	—	—	70
1.01 or more persons per room	7	47	—	60	30	51	—	—	—	11
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 548	15 470	12 245	10 102	12 292	15 873	32 564	23 263	19 418	12 721
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 326	10 527	7 228	6 040	9 846	12 997	18 938	8 272	10 838	8 337
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	631	802	818	937	1 270	1 217	548	651	586	986
Owner-occupied housing units	450	510	391	825	997	1 025	449	272	286	816
Renter-occupied housing units	181	292	427	112	273	192	99	379	300	170

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbano, Caguas Municipio						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
All housing units.....	2 249	1 006	3 658	1 334	1 866	1 177	2 001	1 571	1 228	1 259
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	26	68	275	64	116	—	—	6	—	8
1985 to 1988	144	300	613	218	338	21	49	76	40	50
1980 to 1984	352	147	685	456	305	51	474	39	35	35
1970 to 1979	1 062	136	1 221	527	1 013	345	499	571	29	563
1960 to 1969	481	114	402	51	75	700	490	874	1 084	463
1950 to 1959	141	193	196	13	15	22	450	5	40	87
1940 to 1949	37	13	101	5	4	—	34	—	—	23
1939 or earlier	6	35	165	—	—	38	5	—	—	30
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	12	18	44	—	4	16	6	—	12	—
1 bedroom	158	47	109	35	33	58	63	57	13	86
2 bedrooms	558	247	786	39	92	272	344	204	102	175
3 bedrooms	1 318	445	2 276	1 131	1 278	770	1 327	971	834	886
4 bedrooms	193	229	333	118	421	34	193	312	198	89
5 or more bedrooms	10	20	110	11	38	27	68	27	69	23
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 933	785	3 176	1 266	1 750	1 099	1 842	1 532	1 159	1 157
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	94	37	184	34	15	34	33	31	—	48
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	64	80	195	—	29	17	60	8	25	36
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	82	84	86	28	7	27	31	—	25	18
Mixed concrete and wood walls	31	20	8	6	—	—	31	—	13	—
Other type of construction	45	—	9	—	65	—	4	—	6	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	2 190	999	3 540	1 320	1 866	1 152	1 982	1 550	1 228	1 163
Sound	2 104	926	3 429	1 284	1 860	1 152	1 968	1 500	1 215	1 086
Deteriorating	86	64	111	36	6	—	14	50	13	77
Dilapidated	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	59	7	118	14	—	25	19	21	—	96
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 225	960	3 562	1 330	1 824	1 148	1 985	1 560	1 219	1 248
1 complete bathroom	1 652	612	2 621	1 010	534	827	1 449	873	627	942
2 or more complete bathrooms	536	339	371	269	1 236	209	473	636	494	247
Air conditioning	355	145	367	285	805	325	606	472	373	158
Central system	18	23	11	44	30	12	34	7	—	7
Source of water, public system	1 987	822	3 533	1 315	1 866	1 177	2 001	1 571	1 228	1 248
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 518	466	2 357	1 281	1 857	1 119	1 982	1 571	1 228	1 209
Occupied housing units	2 065	922	3 358	1 243	1 751	1 126	1 916	1 527	1 171	1 204
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	872	334	1 158	592	1 465	667	1 337	1 099	721	721
Gas	1 182	581	2 186	651	286	451	579	428	450	472
Other fuel	11	7	14	—	—	8	—	—	—	11
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	1 018	403	1 537	853	1 348	600	1 387	1 176	771	716
Shower	443	212	545	132	122	211	203	98	141	296
Solar	175	109	318	55	239	165	191	164	133	58
Other or none	429	198	958	203	42	150	135	89	126	134
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	486	268	800	188	88	215	404	380	165	325
1	900	322	1 606	576	481	536	903	610	583	552
2	552	267	843	400	998	288	432	396	341	283
3 or more	127	65	109	79	184	87	177	141	82	44
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 482	766	2 865	1 089	1 595	911	1 318	1 000	951	817
1989 to March 1990	126	96	309	83	204	18	38	63	45	41
1985 to 1988	205	234	729	296	404	85	170	110	89	67
1980 to 1984	244	99	612	429	437	159	213	131	91	142
1970 to 1979	631	107	665	269	544	455	392	397	201	291
1969 or earlier	276	230	550	12	6	194	505	299	525	276
Renter-occupied housing units	583	156	493	154	156	215	598	527	220	387
1989 to March 1990	266	79	302	61	91	90	201	144	56	104
1985 to 1988	212	33	137	72	61	70	270	197	114	63
1980 to 1984	65	7	40	16	—	37	106	112	25	33
1970 to 1979	21	19	—	5	4	18	9	74	15	171
1969 or earlier	19	18	14	—	—	—	12	—	10	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	842	329	1 562	256	192	308	453	390	190	386
Householder 65 years and over	388	188	497	90	64	239	423	289	256	265
Owner-occupied housing units	305	172	473	85	64	217	374	232	244	209
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	17	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	16
No telephone in unit	141	65	223	24	10	36	51	61	45	55
No vehicle available	247	107	301	57	13	106	202	166	66	139
Complete plumbing facilities	2 041	883	3 258	1 229	1 751	1 122	1 894	1 527	1 171	1 172
1.00 or less persons per room	1 863	767	2 968	1 116	1 710	1 028	1 840	1 487	1 120	1 031
1.01 or more persons per room	178	116	290	113	41	94	54	40	51	141
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	39	100	14	—	4	22	—	—	32
1.00 or less persons per room	12	39	51	7	—	4	22	—	—	16
1.01 or more persons per room	12	—	49	7	—	—	—	—	—	16
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 627	21 696	14 507	17 724	35 301	17 042	17 122	23 263	17 940	15 435
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 149	9 721	12 962	11 606	24 110	13 011	11 642	8 272	17 749	15 047
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	999	395	1 615	448	344	415	874	651	407	544
Owner-occupied housing units	657	299	1 383	366	296	304	477	272	322	337
Renter-occupied housing units	342	96	232	82	48	111	397	379	85	207

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Can.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
All housing units.....	796	725	363	1 461	1 059	908	1 335	1 185	784	1 190
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	10	16	15	6	22	7	—
1985 to 1988.....	50	50	15	125	14	—	57	—	20	22
1980 to 1984.....	83	16	25	94	13	17	115	83	14	309
1970 to 1979.....	78	45	42	235	362	31	350	451	162	303
1960 to 1969.....	148	80	45	188	529	813	357	259	418	481
1950 to 1949.....	349	167	63	246	100	32	244	155	105	61
1940 to 1939.....	55	152	66	239	—	—	140	147	40	14
1939 or earlier.....	33	215	107	324	25	—	66	68	18	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	51	7	25	5	13	10	9	—	—
1 bedroom.....	71	109	22	235	46	114	132	98	89	209
2 bedrooms.....	196	230	134	432	204	170	295	282	109	100
3 bedrooms.....	425	275	148	635	672	413	595	623	475	710
4 bedrooms.....	86	56	44	127	132	193	248	136	78	125
5 or more bedrooms.....	18	4	8	7	—	5	55	37	33	46
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof.....	728	520	322	1 153	1 050	889	884	786	736	1 155
Concrete walls with wood frame roof.....	19	108	4	114	4	—	27	73	20	9
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation.....	37	16	8	96	—	19	27	255	14	4
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation.....	—	65	20	47	—	—	20	6	14	6
Mixed concrete and wood walls.....	6	16	9	38	5	—	188	50	—	16
Other type of construction.....	6	—	—	13	—	—	189	15	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction.....	783	679	359	1 294	1 059	908	1 288	1 147	784	1 190
Sound.....	777	573	329	1 157	1 055	883	1 239	1 107	776	1 185
Deteriorating.....	6	106	30	137	4	25	49	40	8	5
Dilapidated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction.....	13	46	4	167	—	—	47	38	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	783	689	348	1 351	1 059	893	1 233	1 045	775	1 172
1 complete bathroom.....	665	614	305	1 199	440	515	720	828	591	749
2 or more complete bathrooms.....	106	79	37	171	447	348	515	284	181	399
Air conditioning.....	64	88	75	164	328	198	417	201	213	400
Central system.....	—	—	—	7	23	18	37	30	60	21
Source of water, public system.....	794	725	363	1 461	1 059	908	1 319	1 185	784	1 186
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	796	725	363	1 354	1 051	908	1 325	1 185	784	1 186
Occupied housing units.....	743	611	309	1 270	1 027	825	1 128	1 102	761	1 126
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity.....	419	223	119	301	750	619	660	545	473	794
Gas.....	311	382	190	941	277	206	452	537	288	332
Other fuel.....	13	6	—	28	—	—	16	20	—	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type.....	235	200	144	430	663	374	763	358	336	710
Shower.....	305	131	83	325	142	140	122	261	137	87
Salor.....	27	—	7	19	126	71	106	32	65	233
Other or none.....	176	280	75	496	96	240	137	451	223	96
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	413	367	150	705	225	250	234	567	294	414
1.....	242	203	97	454	388	360	580	379	294	336
2.....	79	31	54	91	332	168	233	120	138	278
3 or more.....	9	10	8	20	82	47	81	36	35	98
Vehicles per household.....	.6	.5	.7	.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	.7	.9	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	285	248	156	769	744	447	762	435	506	658
1989 to March 1990.....	29	29	4	41	43	30	43	48	34	12
1985 to 1988.....	35	—	16	139	91	54	134	56	54	52
1980 to 1984.....	18	15	25	65	74	31	85	26	21	80
1970 to 1979.....	43	32	33	149	293	165	271	105	165	286
1969 or earlier.....	160	172	78	375	243	167	229	200	232	228
Renter-occupied housing units.....	458	363	153	501	283	378	366	667	255	468
1989 to March 1990.....	113	160	50	179	93	99	102	192	72	107
1985 to 1988.....	143	88	66	206	89	102	176	253	86	220
1980 to 1984.....	84	56	14	47	31	111	69	77	50	111
1970 to 1979.....	39	27	13	20	53	61	5	123	34	18
1969 or earlier.....	79	32	10	49	17	5	14	22	13	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	430	339	165	813	285	330	356	552	286	324
Householder 65 years and over.....	188	270	79	366	187	84	304	312	201	260
Owner-occupied housing units.....	119	166	58	341	138	57	262	203	166	159
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	20	—	12	—	—	22	—	7	6
No telephone in unit.....	66	113	28	197	67	28	72	94	30	43
No vehicle available.....	116	186	50	231	95	35	146	183	111	175
Complete plumbing facilities.....	743	573	309	1 239	1 007	825	1 100	1 102	747	1 116
1.00 or less persons per room.....	698	555	279	1 075	889	746	1 056	1 000	698	1 034
1.01 or more persons per room.....	45	18	30	164	118	79	44	102	49	82
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	38	—	31	20	—	28	—	14	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	38	—	28	15	—	28	—	14	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	11 519	12 263	25 468	9 862	21 175	19 506	20 980	16 219	15 797	17 499
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	6 516	7 898	11 540	7 085	10 166	6 534	11 929	7 663	4 589	7 050
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	561	379	128	893	445	437	452	710	423	633
Owner-occupied housing units.....	175	120	44	488	211	132	224	175	212	258
Renter-occupied housing units.....	386	259	84	405	234	305	228	535	211	375

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
All housing units	1 042	1 248	1 032	658	1 266	93	1 985	450	2 053	285
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	7	13	8	—	—	—	18	21	44	—
1985 to 1988	6	25	—	29	25	—	112	163	478	43
1980 to 1984	39	118	108	11	12	29	325	51	443	37
1970 to 1979	345	133	204	23	87	—	947	38	785	70
1960 to 1969	128	822	670	575	1 124	38	435	61	128	37
1950 to 1959	517	119	33	20	18	18	123	104	52	28
1940 to 1949	—	13	9	—	—	8	25	—	27	21
1939 or earlier	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	96	49
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	20
1 bedroom	104	26	74	17	17	15	110	27	33	38
2 bedrooms	236	296	76	175	114	26	494	41	206	76
3 bedrooms	604	804	791	350	765	46	1 179	214	1 552	127
4 bedrooms	85	109	64	86	319	6	180	148	200	8
5 or more bedrooms	13	7	27	30	51	—	10	20	53	16
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	995	1 145	989	625	1 164	85	1 733	370	1 945	163
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	6	29	6	4	16	—	90	13	9	22
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	17	34	8	10	—	—	35	43	78	54
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	—	29	6	11	5	8	75	13	12	—
Mixed concrete and wood walls	18	5	18	8	11	—	25	11	—	12
Other type of construction	6	6	5	—	70	—	27	—	9	34
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 042	1 241	1 026	654	1 266	78	1 973	450	2 040	285
Sound	1 015	1 206	1 014	654	1 233	72	1 887	420	2 007	258
Deteriorating	27	35	12	—	33	6	86	30	33	27
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	—	7	6	4	—	15	12	—	13	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 037	1 242	1 026	658	1 261	85	1 966	444	2 013	252
1 complete bathroom	773	569	706	498	691	72	1 429	215	1 393	272
2 or more complete bathrooms	231	643	290	128	507	13	495	207	160	13
Air conditioning	111	263	208	80	278	8	345	109	347	20
Central system	12	5	10	—	18	—	18	14	11	—
Source of water, public system	1 042	1 248	1 032	653	1 266	85	1 882	450	2 030	285
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 042	1 248	1 032	658	1 266	85	1 490	376	1 946	272
Occupied housing units	1 042	1 225	954	658	1 266	93	1 835	429	1 925	224
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	730	698	641	263	714	8	823	171	912	156
Gas	312	527	313	395	552	77	1 006	258	1 013	49
Other fuel	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	19
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	446	735	607	320	801	—	970	259	1 186	154
Shower	306	142	120	152	152	40	365	94	241	31
Solar	83	99	125	59	205	—	153	24	133	6
Other or none	207	249	102	127	108	53	347	52	365	33
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	552	389	222	219	205	30	411	121	290	142
1	331	501	414	257	585	41	795	141	996	76
2	128	250	256	129	336	22	520	155	597	6
3 or more	31	85	62	53	140	—	109	12	42	—
Vehicles per household	.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	421	772	679	463	1 012	65	1 327	387	1 632	50
1989 to March 1990	27	43	32	12	41	—	112	42	134	—
1985 to 1988	40	93	62	37	75	12	177	138	502	6
1980 to 1984	60	52	83	36	113	15	221	49	455	7
1970 to 1979	192	147	301	142	435	8	578	16	366	10
1969 or earlier	102	437	201	236	348	30	239	142	175	27
Renter-occupied housing units	621	453	275	195	254	28	508	42	293	174
1989 to March 1990	125	195	65	86	104	16	230	31	175	32
1985 to 1988	199	124	152	82	100	12	185	6	96	111
1980 to 1984	134	122	58	11	40	—	53	—	15	24
1970 to 1979	111	9	—	—	5	—	21	—	—	7
1969 or earlier	52	3	—	16	5	—	19	5	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	537	432	334	243	364	60	686	131	786	112
Householder 65 years and over	190	249	127	182	182	—	344	84	196	59
Owner-occupied housing units	108	218	121	149	147	—	267	84	196	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—
No telephone in unit	72	65	30	52	44	—	110	24	69	—
No vehicle available	114	96	54	102	75	—	210	51	102	45
Complete plumbing facilities	1 042	1 225	954	658	1 260	85	1 811	417	1 925	224
1.00 or less persons per room	913	1 135	854	613	1 185	70	1 664	386	1 793	221
1.01 or more persons per room	129	90	100	45	75	15	147	31	132	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	6	8	24	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	6	8	12	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 944	19 418	18 211	14 155	18 699	10 811	16 415	24 544	16 055	7 668
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	6 165	10 838	8 514	9 422	9 639	10 963	12 309	11 905	15 411	7 304
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	715	586	438	307	539	44	873	167	730	131
Owner-occupied housing units	172	286	191	201	364	29	573	151	621	31
Renter-occupied housing units	543	300	247	106	175	15	300	16	109	100

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
All housing units	1 421	1 951	1 516	309	—	—	1 629	264	556	1 605
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	69	27	139	6	—	—	71	8	47	231
1985 to 1988	253	356	504	49	—	—	238	32	137	135
1980 to 1984	259	283	165	63	—	—	371	27	96	242
1970 to 1979	330	481	287	36	—	—	516	115	98	436
1960 to 1969	240	268	162	49	—	—	241	46	53	274
1950 to 1959	210	263	238	60	—	—	120	18	89	144
1940 to 1949	—	189	21	26	—	—	55	12	13	74
1939 or earlier	60	84	—	20	—	—	17	6	23	69
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	29	19	—	—	—	10	—	18	35
1 bedroom	115	172	98	73	—	—	157	48	20	76
2 bedrooms	375	626	346	125	—	—	582	64	206	580
3 bedrooms	681	727	901	95	—	—	730	139	231	724
4 bedrooms	202	342	109	16	—	—	132	13	81	133
5 or more bedrooms	48	55	43	—	—	—	18	—	—	57
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 167	1 334	1 261	241	—	—	1 188	200	415	1 231
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	71	300	90	17	—	—	187	4	24	175
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	89	88	68	21	—	—	88	29	37	117
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	56	102	87	20	—	—	118	7	71	74
Mixed concrete and wood walls	10	46	10	10	—	—	38	6	9	8
Other type of construction	28	81	—	—	—	—	10	18	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 372	1 850	1 426	291	—	—	1 501	217	549	1 500
Sound	1 335	1 730	1 350	291	—	—	1 393	217	506	1 422
Deteriorating	37	120	76	—	—	—	108	—	34	78
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Inadequate original construction	49	101	90	18	—	—	128	47	7	105
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 377	1 839	1 426	306	—	—	1 578	259	516	1 549
1 complete bathroom	827	1 437	1 220	235	—	—	1 132	223	397	1 228
2 or more complete bathrooms	450	348	121	49	—	—	343	41	132	211
Air conditioning	176	195	79	28	—	—	38	10	36	20
Central system	16	16	6	10	—	—	5	—	9	—
Source of water, public system	1 377	1 877	1 282	306	—	—	611	105	372	1 503
Sewage disposal, public sewer	307	377	1 062	18	—	—	239	28	90	411
Occupied housing units	1 303	1 689	1 373	272	—	—	1 485	230	493	1 433
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	405	254	413	70	—	—	243	49	163	246
Gas	892	1 423	932	199	—	—	1 213	176	323	1 173
Other fuel	6	12	28	3	—	—	29	5	7	14
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	379	358	523	33	—	—	306	48	144	351
Shower	289	447	201	103	—	—	451	78	118	304
Solar	246	159	89	31	—	—	239	22	85	185
Other or none	389	725	560	105	—	—	489	82	146	593
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	359	618	399	101	—	—	408	75	147	510
1	451	692	564	118	—	—	756	105	181	610
2	356	331	361	50	—	—	272	32	112	246
3 or more	137	48	49	3	—	—	18	18	53	67
Vehicles per household	1.2	.9	1.1	.8	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 011	1 346	1 198	202	—	—	1 279	155	379	1 233
1989 to March 1990	155	105	247	11	—	—	153	14	54	175
1985 to 1988	254	241	332	22	—	—	234	28	96	227
1980 to 1984	124	166	110	54	—	—	282	23	50	157
1970 to 1979	214	279	191	30	—	—	331	53	91	299
1969 or earlier	264	555	318	85	—	—	279	37	88	375
Renter-occupied housing units	292	343	175	70	—	—	206	75	114	200
1989 to March 1990	92	143	64	35	—	—	102	36	48	127
1985 to 1988	108	115	50	11	—	—	35	27	27	41
1980 to 1984	46	52	28	15	—	—	30	12	7	25
1970 to 1979	38	33	12	4	—	—	16	—	19	—
1969 or earlier	8	—	21	5	—	—	23	—	13	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	561	874	691	176	—	—	718	156	198	776
Householder 65 years and over	230	333	201	52	—	—	189	44	104	301
Owner-occupied housing units	219	322	198	47	—	—	183	38	88	277
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	11	31	5	—	—	11	—	12	6
No telephone in unit	119	158	135	39	—	—	75	31	41	154
No vehicle available	150	218	127	29	—	—	107	37	56	199
Complete plumbing facilities	1 261	1 585	1 230	262	—	—	1 412	230	466	1 333
1.00 or less persons per room	1 114	1 274	1 097	228	—	—	1 054	199	381	1 175
1.01 or more persons per room	147	311	133	34	—	—	358	31	85	158
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	42	104	143	10	—	—	73	—	27	100
1.00 or less persons per room	23	82	99	10	—	—	62	—	27	51
1.01 or more persons per room	19	22	44	—	—	—	11	—	—	49
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 850	14 572	14 191	10 951	—	—	12 818	8 882	18 788	12 459
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 392	9 597	14 221	7 412	—	—	7 980	11 062	8 917	9 375
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	749	1 147	769	204	—	—	942	126	228	885
Owner-occupied housing units	581	899	659	153	—	—	787	84	148	762
Renter-occupied housing units	168	248	110	51	—	—	155	42	80	123

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Coney Municipio			Coney zona urbana, Coney Municipio				
	Tract 2027	Tract 2028	Tract 2602	Tract 2603	Tract 2609	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2605	Tract 2606	Tract 2607
All housing units	2 407	1 281	1 942	1 622	2 160	472	1 085	1 842	1 560	1 493
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	112	28	157	73	129	12	52	53	42	20
1985 to 1988	419	235	322	47	322	13	31	107	115	92
1980 to 1984	439	218	529	270	333	135	167	251	105	199
1970 to 1979	775	308	517	494	763	47	311	478	161	316
1960 to 1969	378	137	298	263	326	223	172	551	561	335
1950 to 1959	217	261	53	253	154	—	207	266	378	211
1940 to 1949	54	26	9	116	102	4	74	98	135	146
1939 or earlier	13	68	57	106	31	38	71	38	63	174
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	74	9	12	28	25	—	6	18	34	26
1 bedroom	242	54	129	150	229	80	93	204	188	113
2 bedrooms	795	445	589	453	660	172	274	418	591	612
3 bedrooms	1 018	650	1 067	805	1 047	183	583	880	562	613
4 bedrooms	218	104	131	151	133	29	94	275	162	75
5 or more bedrooms	60	19	14	35	66	8	35	47	23	54
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 663	919	1 512	1 225	1 400	433	836	1 509	1 118	1 099
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	171	170	145	198	303	15	132	133	130	148
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	252	120	135	91	183	6	58	60	260	113
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	228	34	101	80	253	6	42	127	25	60
Mixed concrete and wood walls	28	15	45	28	21	12	17	—	21	73
Other type of construction	65	23	4	—	—	—	—	13	6	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	2 261	1 167	1 925	1 582	2 018	466	1 059	1 830	1 497	1 423
Sound	2 148	1 122	1 895	1 522	1 967	461	1 027	1 778	1 367	1 331
Deteriorating	113	45	30	54	51	5	26	52	117	92
Dilapidated	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	13	—
Inadequate original construction	146	114	17	40	142	6	26	12	63	70
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 216	1 241	1 881	1 550	2 052	472	1 023	1 809	1 475	1 457
1 complete bathroom	1 726	1 048	1 344	1 245	1 675	305	848	1 311	1 368	1 274
2 or more complete bathrooms	257	132	330	193	245	63	104	440	117	156
Air conditioning	18	77	31	66	20	6	43	104	14	—
Central system	—	—	16	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	1 216	1 068	1 909	1 590	1 905	439	1 079	1 842	1 548	1 482
Sewage disposal, public sewer	212	108	1 357	1 066	478	447	894	1 442	1 346	1 482
Occupied housing units	2 203	1 132	1 807	1 445	1 829	454	966	1 704	1 423	1 315
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	249	91	645	379	262	306	287	701	462	150
Gas	1 894	1 015	1 144	1 060	1 534	143	673	990	814	1 156
Other fuel	60	26	18	6	33	5	6	13	147	9
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	462	270	512	554	639	113	385	733	464	314
Shower	559	326	579	557	474	178	396	599	458	646
Solar	306	97	372	173	230	71	94	188	130	177
Other or none	876	439	344	161	486	92	91	184	371	178
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	929	371	732	585	558	320	477	801	885	746
1	866	524	672	574	837	111	322	574	434	464
2	326	184	345	216	367	17	117	282	84	86
3 or more	82	53	58	70	67	6	50	47	20	19
Vehicles per household .....	.8	.9	.9	.8	1.0	.4	.7	.8	.5	.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 885	858	1 132	1 029	1 474	26	667	904	695	744
1989 to March 1990	170	65	92	104	125	—	80	77	27	36
1985 to 1988	378	196	289	138	256	14	68	117	113	94
1980 to 1984	351	92	399	112	259	6	77	86	67	83
1970 to 1979	517	204	244	269	468	6	115	231	127	206
1969 or earlier	469	301	108	406	366	—	327	393	361	325
Renter-occupied housing units	318	274	675	416	355	428	299	800	728	571
1989 to March 1990	150	107	226	174	170	81	116	273	255	233
1985 to 1988	71	70	252	101	95	156	75	239	275	216
1980 to 1984	39	45	116	57	60	116	39	122	83	71
1970 to 1979	35	28	56	51	24	50	42	112	51	26
1969 or earlier	23	24	25	33	6	25	27	54	64	25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 190	636	769	578	845	271	409	705	822	715
Householder 65 years and over	367	220	293	409	360	118	356	473	526	365
Owner-occupied housing units	333	204	166	362	329	8	323	403	391	319
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	63	34	6	29	47	—	29	8	11	13
No telephone in unit	214	129	162	184	211	62	160	150	223	178
No vehicle available	280	111	213	304	223	99	259	298	409	292
Complete plumbing facilities	2 027	1 048	1 794	1 375	1 660	447	910	1 675	1 391	1 289
1.00 or less persons per room	1 504	875	1 554	1 260	1 392	408	841	1 523	1 252	1 154
1.01 or more persons per room	523	173	240	115	268	39	69	152	139	135
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	176	84	13	70	169	7	56	29	32	26
1.00 or less persons per room	148	79	6	57	169	—	48	29	32	26
1.01 or more persons per room	28	5	7	13	—	7	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 581	9 573	14 699	11 725	10 463	12 417	11 322	15 717	11 483	10 585
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	6 907	8 332	7 948	10 136	7 773	6 571	9 240	8 873	7 015	6 541
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 547	765	1 083	904	1 247	371	600	965	963	949
Owner-occupied housing units	1 299	568	573	640	1 000	14	404	372	382	472
Renter-occupied housing units	248	197	510	264	247	357	196	593	581	477

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Coyey zona urbano, Coyey Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Coyey Municipio							
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98	
All housing units	1 261	237	1 844	1 470	537	1 661	1 923	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	8	12	115	145	21	65	117	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	38	39	351	309	16	247	283	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	26	23	304	394	103	303	310	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	547	117	502	470	183	555	646	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	445	13	242	75	91	222	313	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	41	—	210	53	46	153	154	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	46	14	69	5	42	72	88	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	110	19	51	19	35	44	12	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	11	12	22	18	25	—	—	—
1 bedroom	45	13	184	49	57	155	216	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	149	64	584	417	179	502	596	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	797	155	816	884	222	783	892	—	—	—
4 bedrooms	203	5	210	102	57	173	128	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	67	—	39	6	—	30	66	—	—	—
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 157	220	1 122	1 079	389	1 056	1 180	—	—	—
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	30	—	170	130	66	87	303	—	—	—
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	40	17	259	129	33	255	166	—	—	—
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	12	—	155	95	38	177	253	—	—	—
Mixed concrete and wood walls	22	—	66	33	11	48	21	—	—	—
Other type of construction	—	—	72	4	—	38	—	—	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 245	237	1 717	1 459	523	1 571	1 781	—	—	—
Sound	1 229	237	1 568	1 434	495	1 509	1 730	—	—	—
Deteriorating	16	—	149	25	28	62	51	—	—	—
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	16	—	127	11	14	90	142	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 257	232	1 706	1 409	527	1 547	1 820	—	—	—
1 complete bathroom	817	191	1 345	1 039	397	1 283	1 484	—	—	—
2 or more complete bathrooms	333	41	308	267	89	167	204	—	—	—
Air conditioning	76	20	42	25	23	19	—	—	—	—
Central system	—	—	9	16	—	4	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	1 232	237	1 541	1 470	511	1 490	1 668	—	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 237	224	462	910	172	99	254	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 221	228	1 575	1 353	479	1 423	1 601	—	—	—
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	471	93	253	339	92	99	169	—	—	—
Gas	740	135	1 308	1 001	387	1 304	1 399	—	—	—
Other fuel	10	—	14	13	—	20	33	—	—	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	602	138	417	399	169	238	501	—	—	—
Shower	232	48	598	401	161	498	426	—	—	—
Solar	320	37	212	301	79	163	193	—	—	—
Other or none	67	5	348	252	70	524	481	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	197	15	473	412	108	489	543	—	—	—
1	645	136	662	561	252	539	701	—	—	—
2	309	77	342	328	99	317	290	—	—	—
3 or more	70	—	98	52	20	78	67	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	988	179	1 176	1 106	362	1 124	1 295	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	29	12	82	92	24	59	113	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	93	51	268	275	70	203	205	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	79	38	175	393	35	221	221	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	458	78	288	238	154	404	390	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	329	—	363	108	79	237	366	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	233	49	399	247	117	299	306	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	47	35	173	145	58	75	135	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	117	9	135	96	26	122	86	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	61	5	39	—	18	51	55	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	8	—	36	6	9	24	24	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	16	—	6	27	6	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	261	50	636	498	169	609	795	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	249	11	366	175	53	275	349	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	249	11	320	158	39	269	318	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	33	6	—	16	47	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	29	—	164	100	24	138	211	—	—	—
No vehicle available	72	—	203	114	45	204	223	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 192	228	1 450	1 347	465	1 287	1 432	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 069	190	1 238	1 146	419	1 047	1 202	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	123	38	212	201	46	240	230	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	—	125	6	14	136	169	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	29	—	87	6	9	115	169	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	38	—	5	21	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 884	19 578	13 592	14 753	12 467	12 060	9 203	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 639	9 154	8 857	10 334	12 426	10 271	7 551	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	418	67	969	712	304	909	1 180	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	318	44	710	559	236	721	956	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	100	23	259	153	68	188	224	—	—	—

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurabo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
All housing units	1 412	2 200	1 030	2 455	1 431	2 165	1 400	2 145	1 020
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	52	124	32	119	48	104	46	49	6
1985 to 1988	313	348	81	537	94	432	188	336	31
1980 to 1984	237	569	146	501	270	435	184	576	80
1970 to 1979	395	627	343	765	416	585	293	553	299
1960 to 1969	224	294	264	324	208	313	269	339	213
1950 to 1959	142	184	110	184	271	173	296	184	197
1940 to 1949	18	46	42	14	83	63	99	48	114
1939 or earlier	31	8	12	11	41	60	25	60	80
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	4	26	18	12	9	39	29	19	—
1 bedroom	112	138	49	184	64	124	118	63	65
2 bedrooms	459	801	258	691	488	624	470	628	395
3 bedrooms	688	1 036	611	1 191	677	1 180	723	1 235	527
4 bedrooms	115	149	74	312	135	154	43	177	18
5 or more bedrooms	34	50	20	65	58	44	17	23	15
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 045	1 532	798	1 764	1 049	1 530	1 088	1 587	808
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	52	242	115	326	218	249	117	221	79
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	109	183	51	171	65	171	85	78	56
Wood frame walls with wood slat foundation	138	187	19	65	50	140	47	218	26
Mixed concrete and wood walls	61	39	40	120	49	75	40	36	51
Other type of construction	7	17	7	9	—	—	23	5	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction	1 400	2 087	1 013	2 370	1 381	1 947	1 325	1 920	949
Sound	1 297	1 834	980	2 217	1 314	1 806	1 284	1 763	758
Deteriorating	103	247	33	153	67	141	41	142	191
Dilapidated	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Inadequate original construction	12	113	17	85	50	218	75	225	71
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 391	2 145	989	2 406	1 420	2 099	1 355	2 043	960
1 complete bathroom	1 092	1 685	797	1 754	1 104	1 675	1 009	1 690	917
2 or more complete bathrooms	212	364	151	560	283	318	236	210	67
Air conditioning	12	10	34	74	23	60	66	128	60
Central system	—	2	—	5	—	13	12	11	27
Source of water, public system	1 390	1 845	1 006	2 365	1 408	1 994	1 152	1 749	1 007
Sewage disposal, public sewer	225	131	838	792	905	81	152	349	963
Occupied housing units	1 299	1 961	954	2 147	1 384	2 020	1 259	1 902	975
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity	130	159	325	401	217	254	139	301	142
Gas	1 154	1 791	618	1 732	1 167	1 753	1 089	1 566	828
Other fuel	15	11	11	14	—	13	31	35	5
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type	355	285	333	683	358	444	311	273	220
Shower	461	824	377	605	675	768	160	373	213
Solar	177	328	144	436	164	418	146	330	48
Other or none	306	524	100	423	187	390	642	926	494
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	354	609	282	535	681	496	359	439	682
1	647	938	425	947	503	939	572	980	213
2	223	350	208	524	172	479	228	429	75
3 or more	75	64	39	141	28	106	100	54	5
Vehicles per household	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 110	1 551	684	1 703	791	1 587	1 005	1 614	704
1989 to March 1990	89	148	44	147	35	195	79	93	26
1985 to 1988	239	345	86	452	106	381	201	394	85
1980 to 1984	207	342	119	325	133	308	153	369	35
1970 to 1979	260	410	252	484	196	426	166	309	171
1969 or earlier	315	306	183	293	321	277	406	449	387
Renter-occupied housing units	189	410	270	444	593	433	254	288	271
1989 to March 1990	106	218	85	203	219	169	115	113	91
1985 to 1988	50	109	98	131	188	156	55	96	149
1980 to 1984	16	46	59	77	74	42	14	73	18
1970 to 1979	13	30	19	15	73	35	38	—	—
1969 or earlier	4	7	9	18	39	31	32	6	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	588	1 046	342	803	662	822	542	970	555
Householder 65 years and over	203	368	187	394	319	302	279	317	347
Owner-occupied housing units	198	348	152	380	236	261	250	311	339
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	24	4	40	5	10	41	11	35
No telephone in unit	85	219	87	185	140	134	133	181	195
No vehicle available	111	202	114	232	217	196	186	138	300
Complete plumbing facilities	1 252	1 883	929	1 969	1 373	1 988	1 131	1 833	924
1.00 or less persons per room	1 066	1 560	759	1 719	1 191	1 672	942	1 589	876
1.01 or more persons per room	186	323	170	250	182	316	189	244	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	47	78	25	178	11	32	128	69	51
1.00 or less persons per room	35	51	5	128	5	13	102	45	51
1.01 or more persons per room	12	27	16	50	6	19	26	24	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 175	11 004	12 677	15 465	12 821	14 854	11 436	10 376	7 403
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 378	8 257	10 804	11 971	8 414	15 507	10 867	10 658	7 043
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	787	1 381	539	1 129	890	1 097	842	1 210	705
Owner-occupied housing units	661	1 050	365	902	435	819	685	1 050	495
Renter-occupied housing units	126	331	174	227	455	278	157	160	210

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurabo Municipio—Con.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
All housing units.....	1 426	3 375	1 628	1 154	1 039	2 801	2 023	1 079	1 667
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	38	165	84	13	32	110	93	75	148
1985 to 1988.....	130	836	239	63	48	289	309	182	183
1980 to 1984.....	298	599	330	168	64	567	403	139	331
1970 to 1979.....	285	1 016	443	254	122	1 169	736	330	527
1960 to 1969.....	391	437	278	232	325	358	326	136	228
1950 to 1959.....	278	210	144	291	194	154	119	161	196
1940 to 1949.....	—	66	70	123	161	90	26	37	36
1939 or earlier.....	6	46	40	10	93	64	11	19	18
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	14	5	24	12	—	27	12	22	18
1 bedroom.....	82	98	103	66	90	110	80	68	234
2 bedrooms.....	370	682	513	270	249	687	471	318	458
3 bedrooms.....	813	2 162	791	675	570	1 751	1 213	563	726
4 bedrooms.....	120	323	151	103	87	178	183	92	198
5 or more bedrooms.....	27	105	46	28	43	48	64	16	33
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof.....	1 207	2 747	1 167	948	893	2 399	1 767	749	1 278
Concrete walls with wood frame roof.....	74	240	65	83	61	130	122	99	172
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation.....	73	94	238	91	45	85	82	170	119
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation.....	39	65	87	8	3	99	27	6	27
Mixed concrete and wood walls.....	33	74	65	13	29	83	10	39	41
Other type of construction.....	—	155	6	11	8	5	15	16	30
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction.....	1 343	3 265	1 574	1 143	1 012	2 717	1 970	1 066	1 539
Sound.....	1 291	3 092	1 450	1 092	999	2 553	1 879	981	1 323
Deteriorating.....	52	173	124	51	13	157	91	85	210
Dilapidated.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Inadequate original construction.....	83	110	54	11	27	84	53	13	128
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 397	3 317	1 550	1 139	1 031	2 682	1 959	1 018	1 522
1 complete bathroom.....	1 217	2 364	1 161	1 023	851	2 133	1 670	883	1 266
2 or more complete bathrooms.....	160	827	282	93	175	431	251	112	179
Air conditioning.....	117	416	112	78	200	238	145	23	5
Control system.....	6	18	13	—	—	9	5	—	—
Source of water, public system.....	1 417	3 312	1 392	1 154	1 039	2 693	1 797	881	904
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 364	1 664	218	1 140	966	920	414	275	199
Occupied housing units.....	1 306	2 979	1 462	1 059	937	2 554	1 766	970	1 468
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity.....	429	970	296	216	169	405	205	51	32
Gas.....	866	1 987	1 146	843	768	2 134	1 561	902	1 409
Other fuel.....	11	22	20	—	—	15	—	17	27
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type.....	450	1 137	358	448	461	882	321	184	350
Shower.....	217	513	331	197	139	566	378	260	205
Solar.....	82	391	148	39	58	348	209	124	294
Other or none.....	557	938	625	375	279	758	858	402	619
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	494	647	465	502	518	696	484	401	701
1.....	560	1 242	678	379	295	1 183	914	425	470
2.....	220	878	248	171	79	574	316	131	237
3 or more.....	32	212	71	7	45	101	52	13	60
Vehicles per household.....	.8	1.2	.9	.7	.6	1.0	1.0	.8	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	883	2 512	1 227	658	597	2 112	1 448	793	1 249
1989 to March 1990.....	64	279	133	36	24	145	147	67	98
1985 to 1988.....	173	732	252	94	76	384	267	131	190
1980 to 1984.....	119	496	204	75	40	576	193	147	252
1970 to 1979.....	267	570	338	144	167	657	496	193	366
1969 or earlier.....	260	435	300	309	290	350	345	255	343
Renter-occupied housing units.....	423	467	235	401	340	442	318	177	219
1989 to March 1990.....	170	189	120	118	179	179	131	75	80
1985 to 1988.....	127	191	38	151	110	182	119	78	66
1980 to 1984.....	59	56	56	32	22	37	37	12	61
1970 to 1979.....	38	5	7	78	7	29	23	12	12
1969 or earlier.....	29	26	14	22	22	15	8	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	624	1 236	690	568	375	1 198	917	499	798
Householder 65 years and over.....	223	436	241	250	364	477	334	253	387
Owner-occupied housing units.....	201	407	230	202	299	407	288	245	342
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	18	22	13	—	—	40	10	6	58
No telephone in unit.....	66	204	101	154	96	304	148	149	239
No vehicle available.....	116	267	146	159	255	297	186	183	316
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 268	2 877	1 390	1 051	930	2 462	1 710	928	1 317
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 142	2 483	1 160	955	871	2 217	1 461	799	1 082
1.01 or more persons per room.....	126	394	230	96	59	245	256	129	235
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	38	102	72	8	7	92	56	42	151
1.00 or less persons per room.....	38	69	53	8	7	57	20	42	105
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	33	19	—	—	35	36	—	46
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	11 840	18 489	9 900	9 058	11 841	11 323	11 578	8 330	9 001
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	7 150	10 202	10 592	6 809	8 879	8 790	7 085	7 934	5 536
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	795	1 456	1 022	781	542	1 638	1 251	751	1 177
Owner-occupied housing units.....	479	1 153	871	453	347	1 327	1 001	600	970
Renter-occupied housing units.....	316	303	151	328	195	311	250	151	207

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas Municipio			Caguas Municipio		Cayey Municipio				
	San Juan-- Caguas, PR CMSA	Caguas, PR PMSA	Aguas Buenas Municipio	Total	Caguas zona urbana	Total	Cayey zona urbana	Cidra Munici- pala	Gurabo Munici- pala	San Lorenzo Municipio
Specified owner-occupied housing units	377 103	58 977	4 417	26 889	18 424	8 189	3 870	6 518	6 259	6 705
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	150 978	19 537	642	12 377	10 835	2 111	1 350	1 159	1 745	1 503
Less than \$300	63 169	9 781	338	6 044	5 491	1 065	647	612	806	916
\$300 to \$399	30 818	4 335	191	2 698	2 333	481	352	248	440	277
\$400 to \$499	21 822	2 648	59	1 597	1 326	348	233	181	262	201
\$500 to \$599	11 229	996	28	657	611	90	56	58	107	56
\$600 to \$799	11 763	1 070	15	853	737	74	37	24	71	33
\$800 to \$999	6 002	386	—	285	219	45	25	19	24	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 773	213	5	168	77	8	—	7	18	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 475	82	3	56	29	—	—	6	17	—
\$2,000 or more	927	26	3	19	12	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	337	300	292	305	298	298	307	293	315	264
Not mortgaged	226 125	39 440	3 775	14 512	7 589	6 078	2 520	5 359	4 514	5 202
Less than \$50	69 607	13 534	1 251	4 498	1 792	2 100	847	1 913	1 247	2 525
\$50 to \$99	102 385	18 405	1 835	6 743	3 501	3 040	1 262	2 354	2 416	2 017
\$100 to \$149	34 851	5 258	551	2 327	1 599	614	270	780	571	415
\$150 to \$199	10 759	1 309	102	586	463	170	57	147	182	122
\$200 to \$299	6 212	844	33	336	217	143	73	146	72	114
\$300 or more	2 311	90	3	22	17	11	11	19	26	9
Median (dollars)	71	67	67	70	79	65	66	66	71	52
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	82 294	13 988	1 189	5 168	2 989	2 174	966	1 532	1 650	2 275
Less than 20 percent	23 221	4 842	423	1 455	724	853	420	603	479	1 029
20 to 24 percent	6 621	1 200	80	368	157	215	116	153	210	174
25 to 29 percent	5 081	921	96	284	90	200	60	120	117	104
30 to 34 percent	4 132	705	102	244	118	116	51	87	71	85
35 percent or more	31 598	4 884	381	2 043	1 412	651	253	466	645	698
Not computed	11 641	1 436	107	774	488	139	66	103	128	185
Median	30.5	26.3	27.0	31.8	35.0+	23.8	21.3	23.6	28.1	20.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	82 719	14 582	1 197	5 860	3 525	2 130	891	1 841	1 668	1 886
Less than 20 percent	54 494	10 379	1 010	3 691	1 761	1 693	644	1 351	1 170	1 464
20 to 24 percent	5 481	850	61	374	262	79	31	136	97	103
25 to 29 percent	3 730	528	11	271	217	55	24	43	89	59
30 to 34 percent	3 466	613	14	305	259	76	43	31	111	76
35 percent or more	15 219	2 182	99	1 209	1 026	220	149	280	197	177
Not computed	329	30	2	10	—	7	—	—	4	7
Median	14.0	12.8	11.6	14.0	20.0	12.2	13.8	12.8	13.6	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	101 451	16 682	1 215	8 001	5 441	2 122	1 010	1 805	1 775	1 764
Less than 20 percent	70 725	12 470	1 084	5 465	3 386	1 663	698	1 570	1 283	1 405
20 to 24 percent	7 910	1 156	49	674	579	86	41	69	168	110
25 to 29 percent	6 673	1 057	28	665	533	100	65	71	124	69
30 to 34 percent	5 065	722	10	441	374	75	59	37	81	78
35 percent or more	10 834	1 266	44	745	569	198	147	58	119	102
Not computed	244	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.0—	10.0—	12.3	15.6	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	110 639	13 725	816	7 860	6 469	1 763	1 003	1 340	1 166	780
Less than 20 percent	88 527	11 834	778	6 672	5 489	1 526	868	1 211	984	663
20 to 24 percent	10 209	1 112	16	694	526	137	79	69	128	68
25 to 29 percent	5 583	370	5	261	244	50	27	9	25	20
30 to 34 percent	2 538	132	9	75	63	10	10	14	19	5
35 percent or more	3 482	224	8	147	141	33	12	18	10	8
Not computed	300	53	—	11	6	7	7	19	—	16
Median	10.9	10.0—	10.0—	10.5	11.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.7	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	176 996	22 775	1 706	10 925	8 976	4 316	3 097	2 175	1 662	1 991
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	28 806	2 565	113	1 441	1 391	544	516	192	128	147
\$100 to \$199	33 979	5 060	473	2 212	1 765	929	709	538	337	571
\$200 to \$299	32 473	4 751	487	1 931	1 507	977	663	531	391	434
\$300 to \$399	21 898	2 794	92	1 732	1 567	505	331	179	183	103
\$400 to \$499	12 310	1 305	4	989	926	179	153	55	46	32
\$500 to \$599	5 902	247	—	199	193	32	32	16	—	—
\$600 to \$749	4 297	53	—	39	39	14	14	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	1 763	33	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	1 007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	34 561	5 767	537	2 349	1 555	1 136	679	664	577	704
Median (dollars)	222	213	200	231	236	209	198	204	215	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	36 813	4 759	312	2 229	1 910	1 060	838	357	397	404
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	245	35	—	17	17	7	7	4	7	—
25 to 29 percent	801	63	6	45	45	—	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	908	80	—	54	54	6	6	13	—	7
35 percent or more	18 141	2 284	102	1 135	1 041	501	418	189	217	140
Not computed	16 718	2 297	204	978	753	546	407	151	161	257
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	31 654	4 614	356	2 221	1 805	890	706	447	261	439
Less than 20 percent	3 643	336	11	211	86	86	86	23	—	5
20 to 24 percent	2 604	265	18	134	130	78	73	17	10	8
25 to 29 percent	2 248	224	—	160	146	47	35	4	—	13
30 to 34 percent	1 536	162	7	88	83	25	25	10	25	7
35 percent or more	13 885	2 184	192	1 059	816	407	305	164	114	248
Not computed	7 738	1 443	128	569	419	247	182	229	112	158
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44 052	6 127	554	2 927	2 343	1 031	691	619	380	616
Less than 20 percent	8 001	936	50	501	468	174	154	113	41	57
20 to 24 percent	3 803	454	49	182	133	89	71	16	26	92
25 to 29 percent	4 284	647	76	282	230	91	67	88	18	92
30 to 34 percent	3 883	477	53	205	165	107	73	28	38	46
35 percent or more	15 950	2 188	175	1 174	1 001	314	229	228	132	165
Not computed	8 131	1 425	151	583	346	256	97	146	125	164
Median	32.4	33.3	32.5	35.0+	35.0+	31.6	30.3	33.5	35.0+	29.2
\$10,000 or more	64 477	7 275	484	3 548	2 918	1 335	862	752	624	532
Less than 20 percent	27 373	3 304	293	1 484	1 233	671	474	388	252	216
20 to 24 percent	9 575	1 075	95	577	489	155	119	116	72	60
25 to 29 percent	6 871	707	10	416	378	146	80	34	47	54
30 to 34 percent	4 565	390	9	251	237	86	47	31	8	5
35 percent or more	7 698	454	4	355	330	47	30	18	20	10
Not computed	8 395	1 345	73	465	251	230	112	165	225	187
Median	20.3	18.7	16.9	20.5	21.0	17.8	17.3	16.6	16.7	17.8

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguos Buenos Municipio					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio				
	Tract 2301	Tract 2302	Tract 2303	Tract 2304.98	Tract 2305	Tract 2003.01	Tract 2003.02	Tract 2006	Tract 2020	Tract 2024.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	720	920	573	784	1 420	2 211	1 734	994	735	1 141
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	96	230	68	58	190	1 300	1 430	683	421	233
Less than \$300-----	24	104	44	48	118	561	194	450	232	149
\$300 to \$399-----	50	68	14	6	53	370	327	128	80	42
\$400 to \$499-----	16	34	—	4	5	292	181	34	60	22
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	10	—	9	51	177	42	22	10
\$600 to \$799-----	6	9	—	—	—	26	396	17	16	5
\$800 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	4	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—	—	5	—	36	8	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	362	311	250	230	273	327	507	243	267	267
Not mortgaged-----	624	690	505	726	1 230	911	304	311	314	908
Less than \$50-----	287	163	93	346	362	258	96	54	53	359
\$50 to \$99-----	271	337	238	316	673	485	121	122	145	430
\$100 to \$149-----	46	164	133	50	158	155	61	87	98	79
\$150 to \$199-----	20	14	35	14	19	13	21	35	12	21
\$200 to \$299-----	—	12	6	—	15	—	—	13	—	19
\$300 or more-----	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	55	77	84	53	69	70	73	92	86	61
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000-----	188	185	152	308	356	382	207	119	151	255
Less than 20 percent-----	104	65	44	113	97	60	19	24	27	146
20 to 24 percent-----	15	15	—	31	19	23	—	—	14	16
25 to 29 percent-----	7	8	24	19	38	21	4	9	—	13
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	13	25	56	14	4	6	10	—
35 percent or more-----	23	88	49	94	127	190	147	68	66	56
Not computed-----	31	9	22	26	19	74	33	12	34	24
Median-----	15.6	32.5	29.4	24.5	31.3	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	15.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	172	233	208	196	388	456	151	123	135	330
Less than 20 percent-----	172	167	154	185	332	253	67	37	96	250
20 to 24 percent-----	—	21	29	—	11	19	10	5	22	27
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	6	—	5	5	—	18	—	21
30 to 34 percent-----	—	9	—	—	5	39	9	18	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	36	19	9	35	136	65	45	17	32
Not computed-----	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	16.5	15.6	10.0-	11.3	17.1	24.2	30.4	13.7	10.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	216	287	144	161	407	693	265	312	205	421
Less than 20 percent-----	176	242	133	157	376	378	87	205	120	362
20 to 24 percent-----	11	6	11	—	21	122	12	26	12	26
25 to 29 percent-----	15	13	—	—	—	92	41	32	17	6
30 to 34 percent-----	—	3	—	—	7	58	25	15	20	13
35 percent or more-----	14	23	—	4	31	43	100	34	36	14
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	18.3	29.1	15.9	14.4	10.0-
\$20,000 or more-----	144	215	69	119	269	680	1 111	440	244	135
Less than 20 percent-----	144	191	69	119	255	524	842	391	231	120
20 to 24 percent-----	—	16	—	—	—	123	109	22	7	10
25 to 29 percent-----	—	5	—	—	—	33	55	19	6	5
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	9	—	49	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	3	—	—	5	—	56	8	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	15.3	15.3	10.0-	10.2	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	262	390	558	126	370	321	220	527	453	219
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	13	6	83	—	11	—	—	52	120	—
\$100 to \$199-----	72	132	182	41	46	39	36	113	61	36
\$200 to \$299-----	76	103	136	31	141	54	43	85	57	41
\$300 to \$399-----	7	30	23	10	22	71	8	60	59	32
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	4	—	—	40	61	83	78	7
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	23	13	6
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	94	119	130	44	150	108	38	111	65	97
Median (dollars)-----	199	199	177	200	222	315	407	257	220	235
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500-----	34	62	135	6	75	62	46	205	54	37
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	—	27	52	—	23	18	26	135	23	11
Not computed-----	—	35	77	6	52	44	20	70	19	26
Median-----	34	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999-----	65	44	144	55	48	37	30	97	114	47
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	17	—
20 to 24 percent-----	7	—	5	—	6	—	—	7	24	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more-----	38	19	91	27	17	20	19	41	38	25
Not computed-----	20	25	37	21	25	17	11	34	22	22
Median-----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	26.9	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	74	136	145	44	155	91	31	64	132	78
Less than 20 percent-----	6	8	26	—	10	5	—	10	49	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—	12	26	3	8	6	4	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent-----	15	30	23	—	8	6	7	6	15	—
30 to 34 percent-----	5	11	24	8	5	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	15	36	46	16	62	40	5	41	51	41
Not computed-----	33	39	—	17	62	25	15	7	17	20
Median-----	29.8	29.7	29.5	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	27.9	35.0+	27.8	35.0+
\$10,000 or more-----	89	148	134	21	92	131	113	161	153	57
Less than 20 percent-----	64	87	70	21	51	37	57	61	72	10
20 to 24 percent-----	13	26	26	—	30	14	20	34	12	8
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	5	—	—	10	14	27	13	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	9	—	—	—	24	15	15	18	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	4	—	—	14	7	24	26	—
Not computed-----	7	26	29	—	11	32	—	—	12	39
Median-----	15.9	16.7	18.2	13.3	16.9	24.5	19.9	22.9	19.8	19.2

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Caguas Municipio—Con.			Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipia						
	Tract 2024.02	Tract 2025	Tract 2026	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2004	Tract 2005	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2007	Tract 2008
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 344	706	2 584	1 060	1 550	886	1 276	994	906	812
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	719	264	1 087	932	1 416	390	713	683	471	364
Less than \$300	356	30	500	500	189	259	338	450	283	218
\$300 to \$399	230	37	307	228	327	63	160	128	94	75
\$400 to \$499	91	29	214	152	172	45	120	34	49	46
\$500 to \$599	16	—	41	26	177	23	73	42	24	13
\$600 to \$799	21	95	25	26	396	—	18	17	12	6
\$800 to \$999	—	65	—	—	103	—	—	4	—	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	8	—	—	36	—	4	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	9	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	301	722	311	293	511	245	310	243	250	283
Not mortgaged	625	442	1 497	128	134	496	563	311	435	448
Less than \$50	127	150	624	19	28	94	114	54	79	116
\$50 to \$99	343	240	698	77	38	233	271	122	231	198
\$100 to \$149	127	29	110	32	51	137	111	87	76	100
\$150 to \$199	4	5	33	—	12	21	46	35	49	24
\$200 to \$299	19	18	32	—	—	11	21	13	—	10
\$300 or more	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	77	65	59	79	101	83	81	92	80	77
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	257	137	461	110	145	145	238	119	116	129
Less than 20 percent	73	66	177	20	—	15	42	24	44	40
20 to 24 percent	—	12	51	—	—	—	17	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	28	7	17	—	—	10	6	9	—	7
30 to 34 percent	7	18	16	—	—	6	5	6	—	19
35 percent or more	103	17	151	77	112	68	131	68	58	49
Not computed	46	17	49	13	33	46	37	12	14	4
Median	33.2	18.6	22.8	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	31.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	344	121	616	194	89	161	244	123	218	191
Less than 20 percent	174	101	435	30	20	98	87	37	128	106
20 to 24 percent	26	—	14	—	—	12	17	5	37	—
25 to 29 percent	43	—	13	5	—	14	15	18	—	5
30 to 34 percent	8	—	6	34	9	27	5	18	19	20
35 percent or more	93	20	148	125	60	10	120	45	34	60
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	10.0	10.5	35.0+	35.0+	13.5	33.0	30.4	16.2	15.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	422	177	858	372	223	288	367	312	246	300
Less than 20 percent	226	152	491	155	45	215	230	205	181	189
20 to 24 percent	76	—	102	108	12	43	35	26	23	36
25 to 29 percent	53	13	123	56	41	17	20	32	13	28
30 to 34 percent	30	6	70	29	25	—	49	15	5	26
35 percent or more	37	6	66	24	100	13	33	34	24	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	10.0	15.5	21.4	32.7	11.6	14.6	15.9	12.9	13.2
\$20,000 or more	321	271	649	384	1 093	292	427	440	326	192
Less than 20 percent	303	205	553	283	824	259	359	391	296	184
20 to 24 percent	12	45	70	68	109	33	39	22	16	8
25 to 29 percent	6	21	21	33	55	—	29	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	8	14	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	16.1	11.7	15.7	15.5	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	563	137	486	154	156	215	598	527	220	387
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	91	—	—	—	—	10	92	52	5	—
\$100 to \$199	74	25	75	10	15	7	145	113	40	79
\$200 to \$299	102	18	87	30	34	66	102	85	63	158
\$300 to \$399	97	12	182	63	8	50	91	60	34	69
\$400 to \$499	64	9	51	32	61	59	103	83	42	17
\$500 to \$599	12	—	5	9	7	7	10	23	18	7
\$600 to \$749	4	—	—	—	14	6	11	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	119	73	86	10	4	10	44	111	18	57
Median (dollars)	260	277	310	339	432	326	224	257	284	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	72	15	39	26	38	12	79	205	19	51
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	15	23	16	26	7	59	135	5	40
Not computed	21	—	16	10	12	5	20	70	14	11
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	81	36	46	15	10	32	141	97	19	52
Less than 20 percent	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
35 percent or more	25	9	39	15	10	28	72	41	19	33
Not computed	17	27	7	—	—	4	6	34	—	19
Median	22.8	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	162	33	134	45	7	40	174	64	36	88
Less than 20 percent	23	—	—	5	—	10	28	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	—	6	—	—	—	14	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	19	—	7	10	39	6	—	12
30 to 34 percent	7	—	13	5	—	7	16	—	—	10
35 percent or more	74	—	58	29	—	7	51	41	28	59
Not computed	44	33	38	6	—	6	26	7	3	7
Median	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	27.5	28.5	29.1	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 or more	248	53	267	68	101	131	204	161	146	196
Less than 20 percent	87	28	90	26	45	35	120	61	67	81
20 to 24 percent	53	6	57	9	20	22	19	34	34	55
25 to 29 percent	30	—	25	3	14	13	34	27	17	40
30 to 34 percent	11	—	36	24	15	—	13	15	6	—
35 percent or more	18	—	34	6	7	61	18	24	13	—
Not computed	49	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	9	20
Median	21.2	13.2	22.7	24.4	21.4	28.3	18.6	22.9	20.2	20.6

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2009	Tract 2010	Tract 2011	Tract 2012	Tract 2013	Tract 2014	Tract 2015	Tract 2016	Tract 2017	Tract 2018
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	273	206	124	685	721	425	635	391	479	634
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	87	46	16	60	369	306	298	139	163	347
Less than \$300.....	40	26	13	6	214	179	152	59	72	228
\$300 to \$399.....	28	14	—	34	58	39	69	34	43	56
\$400 to \$499.....	5	4	—	9	36	55	23	19	34	30
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	11	20	22	20	7	—	7
\$600 to \$799.....	9	—	3	—	41	—	13	16	—	17
\$800 to \$999.....	—	2	—	—	—	5	8	—	14	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	316	286	264	358	269	257	295	359	315	239
Not mortgaged.....	186	160	108	625	352	119	337	252	316	287
Less than \$50.....	27	94	36	223	42	14	75	97	82	9
\$50 to \$99.....	73	62	23	301	160	51	135	74	134	152
\$100 to \$149.....	54	4	35	83	74	36	105	64	67	69
\$150 to \$199.....	27	—	7	14	44	—	15	4	33	45
\$200 to \$299.....	5	—	—	—	—	18	—	13	—	12
\$300 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	95	50-	89	65	92	95	85	70	78	94
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000.....	57	63	18	268	84	49	110	85	118	126
Less than 20 percent.....	5	35	12	122	3	—	26	38	20	21
20 to 24 percent.....	11	11	—	42	—	—	9	—	5	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	4	6
35 percent or more.....	34	12	6	76	61	28	57	28	58	82
Not computed.....	7	5	—	15	20	21	8	15	31	6
Median.....	35.0+	17.0	16.3	20.5	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	18.9	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	83	77	28	178	143	45	98	99	110	105
Less than 20 percent.....	49	53	21	144	80	27	55	79	69	42
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	7	12	6	—	15	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	5	12	6
30 to 34 percent.....	8	7	—	—	15	—	4	4	8	5
35 percent or more.....	20	11	—	16	42	18	22	11	21	41
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.7	12.8	10.0-	10.0-	18.0	14.0	16.3	11.7	14.3	24.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	114	38	33	181	184	142	190	77	116	202
Less than 20 percent.....	91	33	33	150	149	77	143	57	98	153
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	12	6	4	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	17	8	25	12	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	9	8	17	—	9	7	7
35 percent or more.....	16	5	—	5	14	11	29	7	11	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.9	18.7	11.4	10.0-	10.0-	12.9
\$20,000 or more.....	19	28	45	58	310	189	237	130	135	201
Less than 20 percent.....	19	28	45	58	260	144	216	113	127	170
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	12	24	6	13	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	7	8	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	21	5	7	4	8	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	458	363	153	501	283	378	366	667	255	468
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	153	36	—	57	52	159	27	123	64	133
\$100 to \$199.....	130	93	24	172	36	85	73	154	64	95
\$200 to \$299.....	38	99	27	106	47	37	52	80	14	35
\$300 to \$399.....	25	40	75	67	85	40	87	101	9	67
\$400 to \$499.....	12	47	6	11	24	21	45	16	7	50
\$500 to \$599.....	—	2	4	—	2	18	22	—	7	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	96	46	17	84	31	18	60	183	90	88
Median (dollars).....	110	226	311	189	289	133	301	174	126	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500.....	120	66	4	111	72	129	35	120	122	150
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	23	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	44	55	4	90	46	99	22	46	39	58
Not computed.....	69	11	—	16	26	7	13	74	78	71
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	129	98	31	167	32	69	67	202	37	122
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	—	—	4	27	—	31	8	41
20 to 24 percent.....	15	6	—	15	5	—	—	14	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	34	13	—	13	7	—	—	16	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	15	7	—	7	—	5	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	21	65	31	85	12	25	54	70	17	22
Not computed.....	27	7	—	47	11	—	13	66	12	44
Median.....	27.8	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	26.8	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	19.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	123	89	50	132	130	95	111	210	60	88
Less than 20 percent.....	73	—	—	25	20	30	17	49	25	29
20 to 24 percent.....	13	7	7	14	—	13	16	23	9	6
25 to 29 percent.....	17	—	11	19	—	—	22	5	2	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	14	21	10	—	12	9	14
35 percent or more.....	20	65	32	41	89	24	56	62	4	35
Not computed.....	—	17	—	19	—	18	—	59	11	4
Median.....	17.9	35.0+	35.0+	29.6	35.0+	28.3	35.0+	28.5	19.5	32.5
\$10,000 or more.....	86	110	68	91	49	85	153	135	36	108
Less than 20 percent.....	43	69	25	51	25	45	47	73	10	59
20 to 24 percent.....	11	—	6	12	2	5	19	11	5	15
25 to 29 percent.....	20	11	12	17	10	5	26	27	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	12	7	8	5	2	18	9	6	13	14
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	12	18	8	3	15
Not computed.....	—	17	17	6	10	—	34	10	5	—
Median.....	20.0	16.5	20.4	17.9	17.9	19.4	23.3	18.2	30.2	18.8

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caguas zona urbana, Caguas Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2019	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)	Tract 2029
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	415	735	643	437	964	65	1 203	366	1 505	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	292	421	426	264	812	23	672	166	952	7
Less than \$300-----	232	232	251	209	529	16	331	11	447	7
\$300 to \$399-----	36	80	81	27	147	7	223	13	269	—
\$400 to \$499-----	24	60	61	13	63	—	84	18	170	—
\$500 to \$599-----	—	22	28	10	29	—	16	—	41	—
\$600 to \$799-----	—	16	5	—	22	—	13	76	25	—
\$800 to \$999-----	—	11	—	—	18	—	—	48	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	226	267	268	152	237	222	302	754	308	175
Not mortgaged-----	123	314	217	173	152	42	531	200	553	27
Less than \$50-----	15	53	20	39	18	30	102	77	220	15
\$50 to \$99-----	79	145	93	99	68	12	284	105	269	12
\$100 to \$149-----	15	98	63	25	39	—	117	11	44	—
\$150 to \$199-----	14	12	35	5	21	—	4	—	6	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	6	6	5	6	—	19	7	14	—
\$300 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	79	86	98	74	93	50-	79	61	61	50-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000-----	64	151	45	111	102	8	215	92	204	17
Less than 20 percent-----	16	27	16	15	—	—	61	49	63	10
20 to 24 percent-----	—	14	—	12	—	—	—	7	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	6	—	—	7	—	—	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	7	10	—	11	15	—	7	12	—	—
35 percent or more-----	29	66	23	39	54	—	78	7	104	7
Not computed-----	6	34	6	27	33	8	41	17	29	—
Median-----	35.0	35.0+	35.0+	33.6	35.0+	—	29.6	15.2	35.0+	10.0-
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	117	135	109	96	204	21	301	37	302	17
Less than 20 percent-----	24	96	40	55	61	13	145	32	153	17
20 to 24 percent-----	25	22	20	21	12	8	26	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	18	—	10	20	19	—	43	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent-----	12	—	13	—	47	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	38	17	26	—	65	—	79	5	140	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.6	13.7	23.6	16.1	31.1	10.0-	21.1	10.5	19.4	14.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	157	205	254	122	312	30	372	77	527	—
Less than 20 percent-----	104	120	152	94	209	23	204	59	217	—
20 to 24 percent-----	25	12	22	18	23	—	70	—	87	—
25 to 29 percent-----	18	17	19	—	36	—	53	6	92	—
30 to 34 percent-----	4	20	32	—	7	7	16	6	70	—
35 percent or more-----	6	36	29	10	38	—	29	6	61	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.4	14.4	16.7	12.6	17.2	12.5	17.6	10.0-	22.7	—
\$20,000 or more-----	77	244	235	108	346	6	315	160	472	—
Less than 20 percent-----	72	231	211	86	294	6	297	112	404	—
20 to 24 percent-----	5	7	12	22	31	—	12	27	52	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	12	—	12	—	6	21	16	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.3	10.2	10.0-	10.0-	10.9	10.0-	11.3	17.6	12.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	621	453	275	195	254	28	492	42	293	174
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	176	120	34	—	—	—	91	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199-----	92	61	74	27	41	5	45	9	13	63
\$200 to \$299-----	54	57	58	58	21	—	94	6	50	36
\$300 to \$399-----	50	59	37	65	90	—	97	12	142	44
\$400 to \$499-----	7	78	23	—	66	—	61	—	38	17
\$500 to \$599-----	—	13	7	6	14	—	12	—	5	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	242	65	42	39	22	23	88	15	45	7
Median (dollars)-----	113	220	224	282	376	188	275	294	324	238
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500-----	225	54	67	33	47	—	72	6	16	31
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	12	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	14	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	55	23	34	19	41	—	39	6	16	17
Not computed-----	139	19	33	14	6	—	21	—	—	14
Median-----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999-----	106	114	68	43	35	—	57	—	22	40
Less than 20 percent-----	15	17	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	11	24	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	12	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more-----	8	38	29	36	27	—	11	—	15	32
Not computed-----	60	22	18	7	8	—	7	—	7	—
Median-----	23.6	26.9	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	20.6	—	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	191	132	86	35	79	8	149	10	69	42
Less than 20 percent-----	50	49	20	—	—	—	23	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent-----	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	24	15	15	—	5	—	5	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent-----	20	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more-----	54	51	36	22	55	—	74	—	32	—
Not computed-----	38	17	—	8	14	8	38	10	30	34
Median-----	29.5	27.8	32.7	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 or more-----	99	153	54	84	93	20	214	26	186	61
Less than 20 percent-----	44	72	25	16	19	—	71	9	71	24
20 to 24 percent-----	20	12	—	35	25	5	53	6	33	21
25 to 29 percent-----	—	13	6	—	19	—	27	6	18	8
30 to 34 percent-----	7	18	—	6	—	—	11	—	22	—
35 percent or more-----	—	26	17	12	24	—	18	—	34	8
Not computed-----	28	12	6	15	—	15	34	5	8	—
Median-----	14.7	19.8	14.6	22.6	25.7	22.5	21.8	21.3	22.7	21.5

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio									
	Tract 2001	Tract 2002	Tract 2003.01 (pt.)	Tract 2003.02 (pt.)	Tract 2006 (pt.)	Tract 2020 (pt.)	Tract 2024.01 (pt.)	Tract 2024.02 (pt.)	Tract 2025 (pt.)	Tract 2026 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	974	1 217	1 151	184	—	—	1 076	141	340	1 079
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	271	140	368	14	—	—	210	47	98	135
Less than \$300	48	30	61	5	—	—	133	25	19	53
\$300 to \$399	30	33	142	—	—	—	35	7	24	38
\$400 to \$499	10	12	140	9	—	—	22	7	11	44
\$500 to \$599	7	—	25	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	72	8	—	—	—	—	5	8	19	—
\$800 to \$999	34	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	63	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	713	458	393	422	—	—	272	289	455	353
Not mortgaged	703	1 077	783	170	—	—	866	94	242	944
Less than \$50	199	299	239	68	—	—	329	25	73	404
\$50 to \$99	387	536	408	83	—	—	418	59	135	429
\$100 to \$149	76	188	123	10	—	—	79	10	18	66
\$150 to \$199	16	23	13	9	—	—	21	—	5	27
\$200 to \$299	25	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	11	18
\$300 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	70	72	69	60	—	—	62	69	68	58
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	206	358	272	62	—	—	247	42	45	257
Less than 20 percent	58	100	40	19	—	—	146	12	17	114
20 to 24 percent	29	32	23	—	—	—	16	—	5	43
25 to 29 percent	23	38	21	4	—	—	13	—	7	17
30 to 34 percent	7	17	14	4	—	—	—	—	6	16
35 percent or more	62	135	113	35	—	—	56	25	10	47
Not computed	27	36	61	—	—	—	16	5	—	20
Median	25.5	28.8	35.0+	35.0+	—	—	15.4	35.0+	25.4	20.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	209	389	262	62	—	—	309	43	84	314
Less than 20 percent	164	320	223	47	—	—	237	29	69	282
20 to 24 percent	8	28	19	10	—	—	19	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	6	11	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	22	25	11	5	—	—	32	14	15	8
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.1	10.9	11.0	—	—	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	316	311	321	42	—	—	391	50	100	331
Less than 20 percent	210	247	223	42	—	—	339	22	93	274
20 to 24 percent	5	7	14	—	—	—	26	6	—	15
25 to 29 percent	10	18	36	—	—	—	6	—	7	31
30 to 34 percent	6	5	29	—	—	—	6	14	—	—
35 percent or more	85	34	19	—	—	—	14	8	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0
\$20,000 or more	243	159	296	18	—	—	129	6	111	177
Less than 20 percent	175	139	241	18	—	—	114	6	93	149
20 to 24 percent	50	13	55	—	—	—	10	—	18	18
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	15.0	10.0	14.4	10.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	12.2	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	284	336	167	64	—	—	191	71	95	193
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	61	65	29	21	—	—	31	29	16	62
\$200 to \$299	85	77	24	9	—	—	41	8	12	37
\$300 to \$399	33	19	8	—	—	—	32	—	—	40
\$400 to \$499	20	3	8	—	—	—	7	3	9	13
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	85	152	98	34	—	—	74	31	58	41
Median (dollars)	238	209	217	156	—	—	241	161	235	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	49	38	36	8	—	—	37	—	9	23
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	26	14	2	—	—	—	11	—	9	7
Not computed	23	24	34	8	—	—	26	—	—	16
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—	—	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	38	70	22	20	—	—	47	24	36	24
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	38	5	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	36	17	—	—	—	25	14	—	24
Not computed	—	23	—	11	—	—	22	10	27	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	102	110	46	24	—	—	70	13	23	65
Less than 20 percent	6	10	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	—	6	4	—	—	11	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	9	7	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	6
35 percent or more	39	21	11	5	—	—	41	—	—	26
Not computed	41	67	19	15	—	—	12	6	23	8
Median	35.0+	34.6	31.9	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	32.5	—	32.9
\$10,000 or more	95	118	63	12	—	—	37	34	27	81
Less than 20 percent	35	47	11	12	—	—	10	16	19	19
20 to 24 percent	29	4	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more	31	46	32	—	—	—	24	15	8	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	14.3	24.5	13.8	—	—	17.1	13.0	11.3	22.7

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Caguas Municipio—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cagay Municipio			Cagay zona urbana, Cagay Municipio				
	Troct 2027	Troct 2028	Troct 2602	Troct 2603	Troct 2609	Troct 2602 (pt.)	Troct 2603 (pt.)	Troct 2605	Troct 2606	Troct 2607
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 516	787	1 102	945	1 222	20	620	849	560	689
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	154	105	212	139	273	6	77	304	59	163
Less than \$300	125	54	77	55	170	—	22	123	39	100
\$300 to \$399	26	30	40	36	35	—	27	121	10	17
\$400 to \$499	3	13	47	30	55	—	17	25	10	21
\$500 to \$599	—	4	7	7	4	—	7	25	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	4	33	7	—	6	—	6	—	8
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	4	9	—	4	4	—	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	213	292	382	359	195	650	369	322	211	254
Not mortgaged	1 362	682	890	806	949	14	543	545	501	526
Less than \$50	782	288	193	211	303	6	167	175	213	239
\$50 to \$99	500	287	481	427	549	8	307	298	245	220
\$100 to \$149	62	96	146	76	81	—	21	48	43	47
\$150 to \$199	4	5	45	14	16	—	10	10	—	6
\$200 to \$299	9	6	25	78	—	—	38	14	—	14
\$300 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	50	59	76	72	66	56	67	66	58	55
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	442	248	200	301	425	—	231	177	189	253
Less than 20 percent	161	64	64	84	109	—	84	60	113	152
20 to 24 percent	44	19	10	13	51	—	13	27	23	33
25 to 29 percent	43	28	29	37	46	—	31	24	5	—
30 to 34 percent	26	36	11	19	43	—	19	—	13	13
35 percent or more	79	69	79	107	129	—	49	61	24	49
Not computed	89	32	7	41	47	—	35	5	11	6
Median	21.8	29.5	28.9	29.5	28.2	—	25.2	24.8	15.0	16.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	447	216	280	285	325	8	175	179	119	209
Less than 20 percent	402	157	217	205	287	8	136	136	104	153
20 to 24 percent	9	5	31	14	12	—	6	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	12	—	6	11	5	—	5	—	4	6
30 to 34 percent	11	10	8	14	7	—	—	11	11	17
35 percent or more	13	38	18	41	14	—	28	32	—	28
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.3	13.2	14.5	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.1	12.0	12.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	462	236	378	224	300	6	129	238	108	112
Less than 20 percent	421	208	321	199	258	6	115	175	108	84
20 to 24 percent	18	4	5	—	13	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	9	15	18	—	—	7	16	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	7	11	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3	8	26	7	14	—	7	40	—	15
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$20,000 or more	165	87	244	135	172	6	85	255	144	115
Less than 20 percent	165	83	209	122	172	6	81	225	134	94
20 to 24 percent	—	4	13	9	—	—	—	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	4	—	6	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	32.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	280	268	669	416	318	422	299	795	728	571
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	23	7	101	23	10	101	23	183	195	14
\$100 to \$199	71	62	160	108	54	122	93	142	143	146
\$200 to \$299	51	80	139	128	78	36	97	141	160	157
\$300 to \$399	11	22	62	72	48	13	34	79	32	89
\$400 to \$499	—	—	4	32	10	—	26	26	17	39
\$500 to \$599	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	14	—	13
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	124	97	198	53	118	145	26	206	181	113
Median (dollars)	189	218	167	236	249	115	216	180	166	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	59	60	168	97	108	155	74	209	162	175
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	13	12	60	47	38	47	47	93	89	104
Not computed	46	48	108	50	70	108	27	116	60	71
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	68	67	182	79	45	137	59	116	260	121
Less than 20 percent	—	—	36	5	—	36	5	14	31	—
20 to 24 percent	4	—	12	6	5	12	6	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	6	—	—	6	—	11	18	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	6	11	3
35 percent or more	16	67	72	54	20	39	38	24	110	81
Not computed	40	—	56	9	20	44	5	33	63	37
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	24.4	35.0+	24.9	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	72	59	138	80	59	59	58	227	165	135
Less than 20 percent	11	—	41	4	4	34	4	53	52	11
20 to 24 percent	19	—	4	6	3	4	—	33	10	24
25 to 29 percent	12	6	16	21	2	16	16	12	6	17
30 to 34 percent	9	7	14	8	11	—	3	22	18	30
35 percent or more	21	25	37	35	5	5	29	83	38	35
Not computed	—	—	26	6	34	—	6	24	41	18
Median	23.8	35.0+	28.4	33.8	31.6	18.6	35.0+	30.8	25.0	31.1
\$10,000 or more	81	82	181	160	106	71	108	243	141	140
Less than 20 percent	41	41	86	87	35	48	67	130	77	57
20 to 24 percent	23	—	26	28	12	11	14	31	26	15
25 to 29 percent	—	9	14	11	25	—	6	21	8	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	28	15	5	6	7	7	2	16
35 percent or more	—	8	6	10	6	—	5	10	—	15
Not computed	17	24	21	9	23	6	9	44	28	25
Median	18.8	17.1	17.9	17.6	22.7	12.5	16.4	16.8	17.0	20.2

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cayey zona urbana, Cayey Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Cayey Municipio						
	Tract 2608	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2601.98	Tract 2602 (pt.)	Tract 2603 (pt.)	Tract 2604.98	Tract 2609 (pt.)	Tract 2610.98	Tract 2611.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	953	179	999	1 082	325	870	1 043	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	576	165	202	206	62	183	108	—	—
Less than \$300	277	86	107	77	33	117	84	—	—
\$300 to \$399	152	25	28	40	9	42	10	—	—
\$400 to \$499	110	50	38	47	13	12	5	—	—
\$500 to \$599	20	4	18	7	—	9	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	17	—	—	27	7	3	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	11	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	308	237	293	377	291	236	172	—	—
Not mortgaged	377	14	797	876	263	687	935	—	—
Less than \$50	39	8	339	187	44	388	295	—	—
\$50 to \$99	178	6	394	473	120	248	543	—	—
\$100 to \$149	111	—	41	146	55	21	81	—	—
\$150 to \$199	31	—	23	45	4	25	16	—	—
\$200 to \$299	7	—	—	25	40	5	—	—	—
\$300 or more	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	92	50	58	77	86	50	66	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000	101	15	261	200	70	267	410	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	—	101	64	—	159	109	—	—
20 to 24 percent	20	—	23	10	—	15	51	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	47	29	6	12	46	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	59	11	68	79	58	75	118	—	—
Not computed	5	4	11	7	6	6	43	—	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	25.1	28.9	35.0+	17.3	27.6	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	185	16	305	272	110	243	309	—	—
Less than 20 percent	107	—	272	209	—	212	287	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	3	31	8	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	8	6	6	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	14	4	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	56	5	22	18	13	9	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	17.8	27.0	10.0	13.3	17.3	10.0	11.5	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	343	74	229	372	95	190	226	—	—
Less than 20 percent	171	39	203	315	84	144	219	—	—
20 to 24 percent	28	6	4	5	—	29	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	—	15	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	44	15	—	11	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	71	14	22	26	—	3	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.1	19.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—
\$20,000 or more	324	74	204	238	50	170	98	—	—
Less than 20 percent	260	74	170	209	41	140	98	—	—
20 to 24 percent	58	—	15	13	9	21	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	14	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.5	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	233	49	342	247	117	244	269	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	6	—	—	12	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199	58	5	56	38	15	62	49	—	—
\$200 to \$299	45	27	76	103	31	53	51	—	—
\$300 to \$399	67	17	34	49	38	22	31	—	—
\$400 to \$499	45	—	6	4	6	—	10	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	—	164	53	27	95	118	—	—
Median (dollars)	326	289	213	251	299	201	238	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500	50	13	60	13	23	31	95	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	8	27	13	—	13	30	—	—
Not computed	20	5	33	—	23	18	65	—	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	—	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999	8	5	54	45	20	25	40	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	5	28	33	16	10	15	—	—
Not computed	—	—	20	12	4	9	20	—	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	42	5	104	79	22	81	54	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	7	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	9	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	5	11	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	14	5	4	11	—	—
35 percent or more	34	5	36	32	6	11	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	53	26	—	46	34	—	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	30.0	28.9	30.5	—	—
\$10,000 or more	133	26	124	110	52	107	80	—	—
Less than 20 percent	90	5	42	38	20	67	30	—	—
20 to 24 percent	17	5	—	15	14	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	16	20	14	5	18	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	4	22	8	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	5	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	58	—	—	22	23	—	—
Median	16.3	25.9	18.6	23.2	22.1	13.7	19.7	—	—

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.
[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cidra Municipio						Gurabo Municipio		
	Tract 2401	Tract 2402	Tract 2403	Tract 2404	Tract 2405	Tract 2406	Tract 2101.98	Tract 2102	Tract 2103
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 041	1 228	658	1 480	729	1 382	802	1 580	665
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	106	155	168	301	115	314	111	213	71
Less than \$300 -----	38	97	90	127	54	206	51	130	48
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	28	35	77	31	45	43	66	4
\$400 to \$499 -----	21	23	12	73	23	29	—	6	9
\$500 to \$599 -----	15	7	14	11	7	4	17	11	6
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	4
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	13	—	6	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	357	218	294	324	307	268	308	265	255
Not mortgaged -----	935	1 073	490	1 179	614	1 068	691	1 367	594
Less than \$50 -----	123	567	140	434	105	544	225	447	177
\$50 to \$99 -----	543	365	241	535	305	365	398	709	350
\$100 to \$149 -----	209	101	69	154	130	117	51	160	43
\$150 to \$199 -----	41	18	40	16	27	5	10	43	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	19	22	—	33	35	37	7	8	18
\$300 or more -----	—	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	82	50-	72	65	83	50-	65	67	67
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000 -----	201	304	179	374	154	320	210	552	284
Less than 20 percent -----	24	187	47	145	59	141	100	148	92
20 to 24 percent -----	40	51	7	15	11	29	15	75	52
25 to 29 percent -----	30	12	10	15	13	40	10	23	37
30 to 34 percent -----	10	16	6	30	15	10	10	14	17
35 percent or more -----	70	38	99	140	50	69	64	239	71
Not computed -----	27	—	10	29	6	31	11	53	15
Median -----	28.8	17.3	35.0+	29.2	26.5	20.6	19.9	31.3	24.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	317	471	150	334	242	327	263	391	198
Less than 20 percent -----	252	370	80	253	169	227	218	316	141
20 to 24 percent -----	32	20	5	—	39	40	7	7	5
25 to 29 percent -----	6	21	5	—	11	—	5	13	21
30 to 34 percent -----	—	20	5	—	—	6	13	33	6
35 percent or more -----	27	40	55	81	23	54	20	22	25
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.1	10.0-	17.7	12.2	16.3	12.4	12.2	10.9	15.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	314	305	190	383	192	421	238	424	141
Less than 20 percent -----	296	274	171	335	154	340	196	387	115
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	5	16	10	33	13	17	6
25 to 29 percent -----	4	6	8	21	12	20	14	11	6
30 to 34 percent -----	14	4	—	5	6	8	10	9	6
35 percent or more -----	—	16	6	6	10	20	5	—	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
\$20,000 or more -----	209	148	139	389	141	314	91	213	42
Less than 20 percent -----	209	140	122	338	121	281	86	197	42
20 to 24 percent -----	—	4	6	35	13	11	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	5	—	4	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	4	6	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	4	—	5	—	10	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	173	343	262	412	586	399	230	288	264
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	7	26	22	131	6	—	17	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	31	129	82	95	114	87	23	89	59
\$200 to \$299 -----	61	41	77	136	133	83	46	44	59
\$300 to \$399 -----	16	16	11	46	52	38	16	27	54
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	5	13	8	26	—	4	5	11
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	62	145	43	105	124	185	141	106	81
Median (dollars) -----	226	183	201	225	182	209	255	189	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500 -----	32	43	52	44	98	88	15	66	65
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	8	37	18	70	43	4	27	36
Not computed -----	19	35	4	26	22	45	11	39	29
Median -----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999 -----	32	75	40	70	147	83	56	31	59
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	4	6	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4	38	14	35	56	17	22	—	34
Not computed -----	28	37	17	31	50	31	31	—	25
Median -----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	41	127	77	119	178	77	51	42	76
Less than 20 percent -----	—	9	10	20	69	5	—	10	6
20 to 24 percent -----	5	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent -----	8	39	17	19	5	—	3	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	5	7	10	6	—	5	—	11
35 percent or more -----	12	19	28	52	77	40	18	5	38
Not computed -----	16	55	9	18	16	32	25	23	15
Median -----	29.7	28.5	30.7	35.0+	31.7	35.0+	35.0+	19.6	35.0+
\$10,000 or more -----	68	98	93	179	163	151	108	149	64
Less than 20 percent -----	37	46	41	118	65	81	25	103	18
20 to 24 percent -----	17	29	18	6	35	11	9	20	5
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	—	19	5	—	—	9	11
30 to 34 percent -----	4	—	11	—	14	2	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	10	6	2	—	—	—	12
Not computed -----	5	18	13	30	42	57	74	17	18
Median -----	18.0	19.0	19.7	16.1	19.0	10.0-	13.6	14.4	25.0

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gurobo Municipio—Con.		San Lorenzo Municipio						
	Tract 2104	Tract 2105	Tract 2201	Tract 2202	Tract 2203	Tract 2204	Tract 2205	Tract 2206	Tract 2207
Specified owner-occupied housing units	872	2 340	1 104	585	472	1 862	1 255	611	816
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	322	1 028	213	145	55	744	230	78	38
Less than \$300	214	363	141	94	25	463	106	59	28
\$300 to \$399	63	264	35	27	16	124	70	—	5
\$400 to \$499	21	226	24	7	8	108	35	14	5
\$500 to \$599	15	58	5	9	6	22	14	—	—
\$600 to \$799	9	58	8	—	—	20	5	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	24	—	8	—	—	—	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	249	358	221	262	309	263	312	228	220
Not mortgaged	550	1 312	891	440	417	1 118	1 025	533	778
Less than \$50	127	271	480	212	174	422	488	304	445
\$50 to \$99	288	671	289	162	139	508	438	199	282
\$100 to \$149	70	247	65	54	74	117	74	26	39
\$150 to \$199	19	104	39	9	13	40	9	—	12
\$200 to \$299	30	9	18	—	45	31	16	4	—
\$300 or more	16	10	—	3	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	76	79	50	52	62	63	53	50	50
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000	207	397	416	235	141	565	408	186	324
Less than 20 percent	59	80	179	97	86	180	174	98	215
20 to 24 percent	16	52	19	17	11	36	54	21	16
25 to 29 percent	21	26	23	—	—	24	36	5	16
30 to 34 percent	—	30	16	17	—	6	14	19	13
35 percent or more	87	184	132	73	39	237	128	38	51
Not computed	24	25	47	31	5	82	2	5	13
Median	28.9	34.7	21.4	21.5	16.8	31.3	22.7	17.9	16.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	248	568	279	130	177	486	388	209	217
Less than 20 percent	158	337	210	76	121	311	347	192	207
20 to 24 percent	18	60	26	28	10	34	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	43	13	4	5	27	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	13	46	7	6	6	38	8	11	—
35 percent or more	48	82	16	16	35	76	28	6	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	15.0	10.0	15.8	12.2	12.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	289	683	314	174	105	497	316	173	185
Less than 20 percent	177	408	291	135	99	305	246	155	174
20 to 24 percent	58	74	8	7	—	56	22	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	82	4	4	6	35	10	4	6
30 to 34 percent	11	45	—	—	—	62	16	—	—
35 percent or more	32	74	11	18	—	39	22	7	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	12.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$20,000 or more	128	692	95	46	49	314	143	43	90
Less than 20 percent	120	539	82	33	45	262	123	36	82
20 to 24 percent	3	109	—	5	4	40	12	7	—
25 to 29 percent	5	15	8	—	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	13.4	10.1	13.6	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	423	457	220	401	340	405	309	167	149
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	93	18	—	103	—	11	8	16	9
\$100 to \$199	87	79	39	135	113	122	65	62	35
\$200 to \$299	94	148	75	56	108	73	69	19	34
\$300 to \$399	37	49	17	16	19	32	19	—	—
\$400 to \$499	19	7	2	5	20	—	5	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	93	156	87	86	80	167	143	70	71
Median (dollars)	177	225	233	148	218	194	221	162	166
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500	155	96	30	113	70	73	74	35	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3
35 percent or more	85	65	—	68	18	37	5	6	6
Not computed	51	31	30	45	52	32	69	29	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	30	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	46	69	31	97	37	93	57	52	72
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	44	20	54	31	49	28	28	38
Not computed	6	19	11	15	6	39	29	24	34
Median	33.6	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	94	117	73	124	114	108	105	36	56
Less than 20 percent	19	6	—	41	—	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	9	10	25	17	13	11	9	7
25 to 29 percent	4	7	8	22	29	4	13	7	9
30 to 34 percent	9	13	6	8	—	12	12	8	—
35 percent or more	30	41	30	12	43	32	26	7	15
Not computed	21	41	19	16	17	47	35	5	25
Median	31.4	35.0+	35.0+	22.6	29.1	35.0+	31.3	29.6	29.7
\$10,000 or more	128	175	86	67	119	131	73	44	12
Less than 20 percent	34	72	27	29	55	50	23	32	—
20 to 24 percent	26	12	8	—	11	14	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	16	17	—	20	9	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed	41	75	34	38	23	58	10	12	12
Median	21.8	15.8	19.5	12.5	18.9	17.5	21.6	10.0	—

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its

component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For

example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. Puerto Rico is not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of

9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are municipio, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio,

metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Puerto Rico
  Municipio
    Municipio subdivision
      Place (or part)
        Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
          Block group (or part)
            Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Puerto Rico, followed

by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Puerto Rico
  Municipio "A"
  Municipio "B"
  Municipio "C"
    Place "X"
    Place "Y"
    Place "Z"
```

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (municipio, municipio subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a new place, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional municipio or municipio subdivision since the preceding census.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA in Puerto Rico, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities may be included in the title of the MA; there also may be central cities that are not included in an MA title.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional place names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace

the "pueblos" reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these "sub-MCD's" as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places—legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP's) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP's in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called "aldeas" in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, Puerto Rico, municipio, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square

miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas as the statistical equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the Outlying Area names. Each State and equivalent entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Outlying Areas of the Pacific, which are assigned "0" as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons.
2. All other territory included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside zonas urbanas and comunidades. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there generally is both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each municipio. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

Data on ability to read and write (literacy) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14, which was asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. The data are shown in selected data products for persons 10 years old and over since persons younger than 10 years old have not yet completed the fifth grade and are more likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling.

The question on ability to read and write was not limited to any particular language. The category, "able to read and write," included respondents who were able to read and write in Spanish, English, or any other language. The enumerators were instructed that a literate person must have the ability to read a letter from someone else and also write a letter. Persons who could only read and those who could write only their own names were classified as unable to read and write. Persons who reported their level of educational attainment to be high school graduate or higher were considered literate.

Comparability—This question has been in each decennial census since the United States government started conducting the census in Puerto Rico.

ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak Spanish were derived from answers to questionnaire item 15a. Ability to speak English was reported in questionnaire item 15b as one of three categories: "Yes, easily," "Yes, with difficulty," or "No." These questions were asked on a sample basis.

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which Spanish and English are spoken in Puerto Rico. From these responses, it is possible to determine how many persons cannot speak Spanish and how many persons have difficulty speaking English or cannot speak English at all. The questions were not intended to determine which language was the person's main language.

Comparability—While the question on ability to speak English has been included on the census questionnaires for Puerto Rico since 1910, the question on ability to speak Spanish was added to the questionnaire for the first time in 1980.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1,

1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in Puerto Rico in every census. For the first time since 1960, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in Puerto Rico, (2) United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who were enumerated using the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—In censuses prior to 1950, the only educational attainment question asked about basic literacy. The same literacy question was asked in 1990. Questions on educational attainment, in terms of years of school completed, were included from 1950 to 1980. In these censuses, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1950 census, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 22, 26, and 27, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business

- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as

working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition,

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the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. However, in virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women had had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1970 reports and later census reports, since the 1980 and 1990 reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1990 census and previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as

"patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals;" in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

Commonwealth Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by a commonwealth prison; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by municipios that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by municipio police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with incurable diseases and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively

long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" and "Private."

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms.

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps.

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990 by municipio and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, airports, and bus stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient, or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.”

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of Puerto Rico’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of Puerto Rico. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
5. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share

the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter and Street Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose

name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as “consensually married.”

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter,

stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner/Compañero—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's

spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner/Compañero Household

An unmarried-partner/compañero household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner/compañero." An "unmarried partner/compañero" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner/compañero" in an "unmarried partner/compañero household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner/compañero." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 33 and 34. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not commonwealth and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, commonwealth, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; (3) money received under the food stamps program; and (4) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, commonwealth, municipio, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, commonwealth, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a

single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$20,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$20,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on

records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of Puerto Rico.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$1,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm

residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a

sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were coded by clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, FL processing office. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary

and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any municipal, commonwealth, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded

private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The place of work (city, town, or village) was asked as well as the municipio, Puerto Rico, State, or foreign country. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for municipios, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same municipio in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a municipio different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as Puerto Rico and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), municipios, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (Puerto Rico, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each municipio or municipio balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component municipios, large incorporated places, or municipios, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA.

In tabulations for some MSA/PMSA's, place-of-work locations may be identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of places, census designated places, or municipios that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in municipio of residence" and "outside municipio of residence."

In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in Puerto Rico and worked in New York). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980 although street address and ZIP Code were not asked in the 1990 census, due to changing data needs. Data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should

be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days.

Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus, público, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., ferryboat riders in an area where there actually is no ferryboat service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where ferryboat service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the bus most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "consensually married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, consensually married persons) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as "now married;" they are reported

separately as "Consensually married." The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in Puerto Rico in every census since 1910.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on father's place of birth and mother's place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, which were asked on a sample basis. Persons whose parents were born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were asked to report each parents' country of birth according to the international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1990. Persons not reporting parents' place of birth were assigned the responses reported by a sibling or allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. If parents' place of birth was allocated as outside Puerto Rico or the United States, they were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born elsewhere, country not specified.”

In most tabulations, selected countries of birth including the United States, are shown for the parents of persons born in Puerto Rico. For persons living in Puerto Rico in 1990 but born in the United States, the tabulations show the number of persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico, the United States, or elsewhere.

Comparability—Data on parents' place of birth were not allocated for nonresponse in 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked on a sample basis. The place of birth question asked respondents to report the municipio in Puerto Rico, the U.S. State, or the foreign country or territory where they were born. Persons born outside Puerto Rico were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or time of their departure, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were not also allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Persons born outside Puerto Rico are shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in selected data products were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on place of birth have been collected in each census of Puerto Rico since 1910. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's place of residence rather than the location of the hospital, if born in a hospital, was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. This change may have some effect on data for municipios that are adjacent to metropolitan areas or are a part of metropolitan areas that cross municipio boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 33 and 34. (For more information, see the discussion under “Income in 1989.”) Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey

of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined— Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey for the United States. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that

in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12b, which asked for location of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 12a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Persons living in Puerto Rico in 1985 were asked to report the name of the municipio and the name of the city, town or village where they lived. Persons living in the United States in 1985 were asked to report the names of the State, county, and city, town, or village where they lived. All other persons were asked to report the name of the foreign country or territory where they were living on that date.

Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various municipios and metropolitan areas in Puerto Rico. The movement between the various States and local areas in the United States and the municipios and other smaller areas in Puerto Rico can also be determined.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response, not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members, were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in Puerto Rico," includes persons who lived in Puerto Rico in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into two groups according to their 1985 residence: "Same municipio" and "Different municipio." Persons living in the United States in 1985 are usually shown separately and individual regions or States may be shown. The category, "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA's, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by movers within or between central cities and suburbs of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different municipio or different MSA/PMSA may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and

categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse, not assigned based on information from other family members, was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

The data on residence in the United States between 1980 and 1990 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. Those who reported having lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months during the last 10 years were asked to report the year they came or returned to Puerto Rico the last time, how long they stayed, and their activity while in the United States.

Tabulations generally show year of return to Puerto Rico for persons born in Puerto Rico, year of arrival or return for persons born outside Puerto Rico, and length of stay; these data are shown for persons 5 years old and over. In addition, main activity while in the United States (in the Armed Forces, working at a job or business, attending school or college, or something else) is shown separately for male and female persons 16 years old and over.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1970 and 1980 censuses. However, the reference period for the residence in the United States for the 1970 census was limited to the last 5 years. In addition, the length of stay was indicated as "6 or more months" in 1970 and "6 or more consecutive months" in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. As a result, the 1970 data may include persons who reported several visits during the last 5 years, each consisting of less than 6 months, as an overall stay of 6 or more months. Data on activity were tabulated for persons 14 years old and over in 1970 and for persons 16 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. Data on residence in the United States was not allocated in 1970 or in 1980.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and U.S. Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total line *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for U.S. Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Enumerator instructions further specified that enrollment in a vocational trade or business school, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age and sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The enumerator instructions defined a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, municipio, commonwealth, or Federal government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who indicated both "public" and "private" are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary," "high school," or "college" according to their response to question 10 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school (1st to 8th grade). Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1910; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1960.

Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and 1970 to 1990 censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date. In 1960, the reference period was between January 1 and the date of enumeration.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930, 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons 5 to 29, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school attended. Enrollment by grade or year from kindergarten through college could be identified. In 1970, nursery school was added to the levels of school separately identified. In 1980, nursery school was replaced by pre-kindergarten.

From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census was a single question on highest grade or degree completed.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private." In the 1990 census, only two categories were used—"Public" and "Private."

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, commonwealth, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution

and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census of Puerto Rico.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons

who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 18b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 18c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 18b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans' Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (18a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty

status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the U.S. Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 18c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21a and 21b. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having vocational training if they had completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, or other school for occupational training.

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Vocational training at a person's place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

Individual courses for personal enrichment were not classified as vocational training (for example, a single typing course compared to a business program with many courses). On-the-job training was excluded since its purpose is to provide instruction for specific job duties. Other types of training excluded from vocational training were college courses applicable towards a bachelor's degree, single courses not part of an organized program, and Armed Forces basic training.

Persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to indicate one of the following types of school at which the training was received: business school, trade school, or junior college; high school vocational program; training program at place of work; or other school.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. The question was changed in 1980 to list specific types of vocational schools. In 1990

and 1980, persons who reported they had completed the requirements for a vocational training program were asked an additional question about the specific type of school where the training was received. In 1970, a different question was asked of respondents who reported they had completed a vocational training program. They were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32b. Question 32b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 32a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in Puerto Rico. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Puerto Rico. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census since 1910. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in Puerto Rico were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for

nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are

open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H10b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes. Data for this item exclude units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in the 1980 census. In 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H4b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower must be connected permanently to piped water and located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Comparability—Since 1970 a separate question on bathtub or shower has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to bathtub or shower in the building where the housing unit was located, and data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the question asks for bathtub or shower inside the unit, and the data are shown for all housing units.

BATHROOMS

The data on bathrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold or only cold water. A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated, but does not need to be in the same room. The category "None" consists of units with no bathroom facilities.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1980 census. In 1980, data on bathrooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A commercial establishment must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on commercial establishment on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT

The data on condition of housing unit were obtained from questionnaire item H30, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was collected on a sample basis. It serves as an indicator of the quality of housing. The answers to this question indicate how many living quarters may not provide adequate shelter and, in their present condition, endanger the health, safety, or well-being of their occupants.

The enumerators judged the condition by observation, on the basis of instructions regarding the extent, degree and type of visible defects. The criteria dealt mainly with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or make-shift construction. Defects which would be revealed only by a more thorough inspection than is possible during a census or would be recognized only by a person with fairly thorough knowledge of construction, were not included in the standards by which condition was rated.

The enumerators were instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own physical characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, the attractiveness or dreariness of the unit, the degree of crowding, the housekeeping standards of the occupants, or other considerations unrelated to the physical condition.

All living quarters were classified as either of adequate or inadequate original construction. A living quarters was considered to be of adequate original construction if it was initially built with traditional materials (wood, poured concrete, etc.), and it had no serious structural deficiencies or it did not endanger the safety of the occupants. Living quarters classified as of adequate original construction were further classified as either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated.

"Sound" housing was defined as having no defects or only slight defects of a type normally corrected in the course of regular maintenance. These defects do not affect the weather tightness of the living quarters nor do they endanger the safety or health of the occupants. Examples are: slight damage to doors or shutters; moderately rusted roof; slight wear on floors, doorsill, door frames, window sills, or window frames; small cracks in walls; and lack of paint.

"Deteriorating" housing had intermediate defects which needed repairs beyond the scope of ordinary maintenance. Intermediate defects indicated the need for repairs so that the living quarters continues to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples include: rotted, broken, or missing material over a small area of the walls or roof; rotted or unsafe steps or balconies; deeply worn floors, door frames, or stairs; a badly rusted or leaking roof; and loose or broken shutters or doors.

A "dilapidated" unit no longer provided safe and adequate shelter. It had one or more critical defects, such as broken or missing material over a large area of the foundation, exterior walls, roof, floors, etc; a badly sagging roof, wall, or floors; extensive termite damage; or had a large number of intermediate defects.

"Inadequate original construction" applied to units built largely of makeshift or scrap materials (scrap lumber or sheet metal, packing boxes, etc.) or that had no foundation with walls resting directly on the ground, or had a dirt floor. The term also applied to shacks, huts, sheds, tents, and similar buildings unsuitable for residential use, but used as a place of residence.

Limitation of the Data—Data on condition of housing units should be used with extreme caution. Extensive evaluation after the 1960 United States Census showed the condition ratings to be inaccurate and unreliable. Data from the 1990 Puerto Rico Content Reinterview Study will provide information on this item.

Comparability—Data on condition of housing unit have been collected since 1940. From 1940 to 1970, data on condition of housing units were presented together with plumbing facilities. In 1980, these data were shown separately and only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H25 and H26.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 census indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for Puerto Rico.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant-year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970, 1980, and 1990, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis in Puerto Rico. In 1990, the question was asked on a sample basis in the United States.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$60" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H19, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The category, "Gas," includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood, commonly known as utility gas; also included is bottled, tank, or LP gas stored in tanks or bottles which are refilled or exchanged when empty. The category, "Other," includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, charcoal, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H10a and H10b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if it is either: (1) on a property of at least 3 cuerdas from which \$500 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989 or (2) on a property of 10 or more cuerdas from which at least \$100 of agricultural products were sold in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant units are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) and the size of its property meet the above criteria. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least \$100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of oil, charcoal, and other fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to

the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H27d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H20, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H27b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H27b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H27a and H28a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 census, but not in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

Data on number of cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire items H7a and H10a. Question H7a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H10a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H7a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 3 or more cuerdas. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H10a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 3 cuerdas, 3 to 9 cuerdas, or 10 or more cuerdas. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H10b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H7a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of cuerdas was obtained.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building, for the exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989.

Real estate taxes include taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile

homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H28a and H28b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H28a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H28b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all

second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H28a and blank in question H28b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24 through H29 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property), and owner-occupied condominiums. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for condominiums for the first time in 1990.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, and condominiums.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. In Puerto Rico, a public sewer is part of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System which operates under the commonwealth government. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample

basis. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system". In a majority of cases in Puerto Rico, the water is supplied by the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System, but it also may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by an individual well. A source of water may be "A cistern, tanks, or drums" in which rain water is collected. The category "A spring or some other source..." includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1910. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4c and H4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and is emptied into a main sewer, a septic tank or a cesspool.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on presence of toilet facilities has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to toilet facilities in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for toilet facilities inside the unit. For the

three censuses, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify the type of toilet facilities they had. In 1970, only a sample of the units were asked to provide that identification. In 1970 and 1980, data on toilet facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The data on type of construction were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at all housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units were classified according to the construction of the major part of the structure. Concrete walls referred to walls of poured concrete, concrete blocks, or stone. Units in structure with concrete walls were classified by type of roof over the main part of the structure: (1) "With concrete slab roof" or (2) "With wood frame roof." A concrete slab roof may be covered with waterproof roofing materials. A wood frame roof may be covered by sheet metal, wood with asphalt shingles, or other materials.

In units with wood frame walls, the basic supporting material of the outer walls is wood, which may be covered with wood boards, plywood, or other materials. Units with wood frame walls were classified by type of foundation: (1) "With concrete foundation" or (2) "With wood stilt foundation." A concrete foundation most commonly is poured concrete or concrete blocks; it may be stone or concrete posts or columns. A wood stilt foundation ordinarily consists of wooden posts. "Mixed concrete and wood walls" referred to outer walls with concrete and wood. "Other type of construction" is anything not described above. It includes makeshift construction and buildings of mixed types of constructions.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1940. The 1940 and 1950 censuses used the term "exterior materials." Beginning in 1960, the term was changed to "type of construction." In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF WATER HEATER

The data on type of water heater were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. An electric tank-type water heater stores hot water which can be used in the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or in the laundry room. A shower water heater is an electrical device that provides hot water only in the shower. A solar water heater is a system that utilizes the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat and can provide hot water at the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or at the laundry room.

Comparability—Data on energy used by tank-type water heaters were collected in the 1980 census. The 1980 data are not comparable to the 1990 data.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1980 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. A cuerda is approximately 0.97 acres.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas with no commercial establishment or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as "piped water") were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at the sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on piped water has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to piped water in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for piped

water inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, data on piped water were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways:

(1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

All of Puerto Rico was enumerated by the list/enumerate method. Each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed 100-percent questionnaires were collected or filled out through a personal interview by enumerators. All sample questionnaires or long forms were administered by personal visits. All housing units in Puerto Rico were sampled at a 1-in-6 sampling rate.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process was implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error

may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school

enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for Municipio A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists Municipio A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0

percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of Municipio A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in Municipio B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of Municipio B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of

table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that Municipio B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between Municipio A and Municipio B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two municipalities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948 / 9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within municipios. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed municipio boundaries. In small municipios with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire municipio to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The third stage applied 18 aggregate age-sex categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

STAGE II: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE III: AGE/SEX

Group	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the three estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

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The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in three stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories. The second stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The third stage could potentially use 20 tenure-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 3 cuerdas of land, or presence of a commercial establishment on the premises.

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT—Con.

	Renter Rent
101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Coverage improvement programs were implemented during census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle.

Addresses were listed concurrent with enumeration. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups. Computer and clerical edits also contributed to improved coverage.

As a test of the feasibility of using an administrative records list to improve coverage, the Census Bureau obtained a list of residential customers from the Puerto Rico electric company, clerically matched addresses (for large multi-unit structures) on the list to the census address listing books and followed up on units identified on the electric company list but not in the census.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data

processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. The initial edit was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained

no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be

occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Caguas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age.....	1.2	1.1
Sex.....	1.7	1.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2
Children ever born.....	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3
Citizenship.....	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.4	2.2
Year of entry.....	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English.....	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write.....	1.5	1.3
Vocational training.....	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States.....	3.3	2.7
School attendance.....	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.2
Household type.....	1.2	1.1
Family type.....	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.1
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.9
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1
Industry.....	1.2	1.1
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1
Place of work.....	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder.....	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2
Tenure.....	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status.....	1.5	1.3
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0
Value.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1
Type of construction.....	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit.....	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms.....	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities.....	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel.....	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater.....	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning.....	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
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Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place that the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Puerto Rico, the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questionnaire but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was

special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of the "homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night). This operation was aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus stations. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in

Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

OMB No. 0607-0656: Approval Expires 12/31/90

FORM D-2A PR(E)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

INTRODUCTION

• **FOR PERSONAL VISIT**

Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my identification (PAUSE) and here's some information about the purpose of my visit. (Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice).

NEXT:

Ask the questions at the top of the listing page.
Obtain a completed form from each address.

• **FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW**

Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached (Read address)?

If YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address.

I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes.

If NO — Excuse me, I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this (Read phone number)?

1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO

FOR CENSUS USE

A1. DO code | | | |	A2. Unit ID | | | | — | | | |	A3. ARA | | | |	A4. Block | | | |	B. Map spot | | | |	C. Form type <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">L</div>
D. Population	E. Type of Unit Occupied 3 <input type="checkbox"/> First Form 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation Vacant 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UHE	F1. Complete after 1 <input type="checkbox"/> LR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MV 5 <input type="checkbox"/> TC 7 <input type="checkbox"/> P0 9 <input type="checkbox"/> SM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F 4 <input type="checkbox"/> ED 6 <input type="checkbox"/> RE 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IA 0 <input type="checkbox"/> P1			F2. Coverage 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1a

G. Mailing address — Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box

City	Municipio	PUERTO RICO	ZIP Code
H. Method of completion — Mark (X) ONE box 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone		I. Respondent's name	
		J. Respondent's telephone number <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">(809)</div>	

O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature	Date
Crew leader's initials	Date
	CLD number

NOTES

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box ☐ **and ask — Where do these people usually live? DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State or Puerto Rico	ZIP Code
County/Municipio/Foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>Do not ask for Person 1.</p> <p>2. How is . . . related to (Person 1)?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative ↴</p> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <p>-----</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Is . . . male or female?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ?</p> <p>(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)</p> <p>If unknown, say —</p> <p>Please give me your best estimate.</p> <p>Print the age in the boxes.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born?</p> <p>Print the year of birth in the boxes.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <div><div>1</div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<p>a. Age</p> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <div><div>1</div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<p>5. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative ↗</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 150px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="display: flex; border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </div>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> a. Age </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> b. Year of birth 1 </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Now married</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Separated</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Never married</div> </div>	

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> </div>			H6. Is this (house/apartment) — <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent?</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</div> </div>		
H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more cuerdas? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> </div>			Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —		
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other</div> </div>			H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more</div> </div>		
H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls. <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 1 room</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms</div> </div>			Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —		
H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, hot and cold piped water</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No, only cold piped water</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No piped water — Skip to H4d</div> </div>			H9. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$60</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$60 to \$79</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$549</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more</div> </div>		
H4b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower</div> </div>			If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.		
H4c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Skip to H5</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No — Go to H4d</div> </div>			Please continue onto the next page.		
H4d. What type of toilet facilities do you have? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Privy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other or none</div> </div>			Please continue onto the next page.		
H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium? A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds. <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> </div>			Please continue onto the next page.		
FOR ENUMERATOR USE					
C1. Vacancy status <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> For rent</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> For sale only</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant</div> </div>		C2. Is this unit boarded up? <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> </div>		D. Months vacant <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more</div> </div>	

If respondent reported living in an apartment building, skip to H11.

H10a. Is this house on —

- 1 ☐ Less than 3 cuerdas?
 2 ☐ 3 to 9 cuerdas?
 3 ☐ 10 or more cuerdas?

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ \$1 to \$99
 3 ☐ \$100 to \$499
 4 ☐ \$500 to \$999
 5 ☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499
 6 ☐ \$2,500 or more

H11. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
 2 ☐ 1985 to 1988
 3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
 4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
 5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
 6 ☐ 1959 or earlier

H12. About when was this building first built?

- 1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
 2 ☐ 1985 to 1988
 3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
 4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
 5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
 6 ☐ 1950 to 1959
 7 ☐ 1940 to 1949
 8 ☐ 1939 or earlier
 9 ☐ Don't know

H13. Which best describes the construction material of this building?

Read categories and mark (X) only ONE box.

Concrete walls (poured concrete, concrete blocks, stone, etc.)

- 1 ☐ With concrete slab roof
 2 ☐ With wood frame roof

Wood frame walls

- 3 ☐ With concrete foundation, poured concrete, etc.
 4 ☐ With wood stilt foundation

- 5 ☐ Mixed concrete and wood walls
 6 ☐ Other type of construction material

H14. Do you get water from —

- 1 ☐ A public system?
 2 ☐ An Individual well?
 3 ☐ A cistern, tanks, or drums?
 4 ☐ A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?

H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- 1 ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
 2 ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
 3 ☐ No, use other means

H16. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?

- 1 ☐ No bedroom
 2 ☐ 1 bedroom
 3 ☐ 2 bedrooms
 4 ☐ 3 bedrooms
 5 ☐ 4 bedrooms
 6 ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A HALF bathroom has a flush toilet AND a wash basin with piped water.

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ Only half bathrooms
 3 ☐ 1 complete bathroom
 4 ☐ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
 5 ☐ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H18. What type of water heater do you have in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Electric — tank type
 2 ☐ Shower
 3 ☐ Solar
 4 ☐ Other
 5 ☐ None

H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?

- 1 ☐ Electricity
 2 ☐ Gas
 3 ☐ Other

H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H21. Do you have air conditioning?

- 1 ☐ Yes, a central air conditioning system
 2 ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit
 3 ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
 4 ☐ No

H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ 1
 3 ☐ 2
 4 ☐ 3
 5 ☐ 4 or more

<p>H24. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask questions H25 TO H29, if this is a one-family house, a condominium or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING, otherwise go to H30.</i></p>	<p>H28a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H29</p>
<p>b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>	<p>H25. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required</p>
<p>c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge</p>	<p>H26. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —</i></p> <p>H29. What is the monthly condominium fee?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div>
<p>d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>	<p>H27a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, contract to purchase 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H28a </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>Go to H27b</div> </div>	<p>H30. MARK FROM OBSERVATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —</p> <p>a. Original construction</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">b. IF "ADEQUATE" — present condition is —</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sound 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorating 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated </div>
	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required — Skip to H28a</p>	
	<p>c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, taxes included in payment 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required </div>	
	<p>d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, insurance included in payment 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance </div>	

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle Initial

6. Where was ... born? Mark (X) the appropriate box and print the name of municipio, State, or foreign country.

1 ☐ Puerto Rico — Print name of municipio2 ☐ United States — Print name of U.S. State3 ☐ Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

7. If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask —

Is ... a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does ... have at least one American parent or is ... a citizen by naturalization?

1 ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico — Skip to 92 ☐ Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas3 ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents4 ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization5 ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

8. When did ... come to Puerto Rico to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?

0 ☐ 1987 to 19901 ☐ 1985 or 19862 ☐ 1982 to 19843 ☐ 1980 or 19814 ☐ 1975 to 19795 ☐ 1970 to 19746 ☐ 1965 to 19697 ☐ 1960 to 19648 ☐ 1950 to 19599 ☐ Before 1950

9. At any time since February 1, 1990, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

If "Yes," ask — Public or private?

1 ☐ No, has not attended since February 12 ☐ Yes, public school, public college3 ☐ Yes, private school, private college

10. How much school has ... COMPLETED?

Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade attended or highest degree received.

30 ☐ No school completed31 ☐ Pre-kindergarten32 ☐ Kindergarten

Grades 1—11

1 ☐ 1st 4 ☐ 4th 7 ☐ 7th 10 ☐ 10th2 ☐ 2nd 5 ☐ 5th 8 ☐ 8th 11 ☐ 11th3 ☐ 3rd 6 ☐ 6th 9 ☐ 9th12 ☐ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA13 ☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)14 ☐ Some college but no degree15 ☐ Associate degree in college - Occupational program16 ☐ Associate degree in college - Academic program17 ☐ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)18 ☐ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA)19 ☐ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)20 ☐ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

11a. Where was ... 's father born?

1 ☐ Puerto Rico2 ☐ United States3 ☐ Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

11b. Where was ... 's mother born?

1 ☐ Puerto Rico2 ☐ United States3 ☐ Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

12a. If person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 12a, and go to next person.

Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

1 ☐ Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person2 ☐ Yes — Skip to 13a3 ☐ No

b. Where did ... live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country

If foreign country, print answer above and skip to 13a.

(2) Print the name of the municipio in Puerto Rico or the name of the county in the U.S.

(3) Print the name of the city, town, or village

13a. During the last 10 years did ... live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No — Skip to 14

b. How long did ... live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months?

1 ☐ 6 months to a year4 ☐ 5 years2 ☐ 1 to 2 years5 ☐ 6 to 9 years3 ☐ 3 to 4 years6 ☐ 10 or more years

c. When did ... come or return to Puerto Rico after that period in the U.S.?

1 ☐ 19904 ☐ 19877 ☐ 19842 ☐ 19895 ☐ 19868 ☐ 19833 ☐ 19886 ☐ 19859 ☐ 1980 to 1982

d. During the last period ... lived in the United States for 6 or more months, what was ... 's main activity?

1 ☐ In the U.S. Armed Forces2 ☐ Working at a job or business (either full or part time)3 ☐ Attending school or college4 ☐ Something else

14. Does ... know how to read and write (in any language)?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

15a. Can ... speak Spanish?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

b. Can ... speak English? If "Yes," ask — Does ... speak English easily or with difficulty?

1 ☐ Yes, easily2 ☐ Yes, with difficulty3 ☐ No

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4.

1 ☐ Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 172 ☐ Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17. If this person is a female, ask —

How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted.

0 ☐ None1 ☐ 15 ☐ 59 ☐ 92 ☐ 26 ☐ 610 ☐ 103 ☐ 37 ☐ 711 ☐ 114 ☐ 48 ☐ 812 ☐ 12 or more

18a. Has ... ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1 ☐ Yes, now on active duty2 ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now3 ☐ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 194 ☐ No — Skip to 19

b. Did ... serve on active duty during —

Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."

1 ☐ September 1980 or later2 ☐ May 1975 to August 19803 ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)4 ☐ February 1955—July 19645 ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)6 ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)7 ☐ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)8 ☐ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had?

Years

19. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

b. Prevents ... from working at a job?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

21a. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses.

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No — Skip to 22a

b. At which kind of school was the training received?

1 ☐ Business school, trade school or junior college2 ☐ High school vocational program3 ☐ Training program at place of work4 ☐ Other school — Specify

22a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No — Skip to 26

b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

<p>23a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK? If . . . worked at more than one location, ask — Where did . . . work most last week?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In U.S. State or foreign country — Skip to 23d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> In Puerto Rico — Continue with 23b</p> <p>b. What is the name of the city, town, or village?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>c. What is the name of the municipio?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 24a</p> <p>d. What is the name of the U.S. State or foreign country?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>24a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus</td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Walked</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Público</td> <td>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home —</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Skip to 29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other method</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including . . . , usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drove alone</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 people</td> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 people</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 to 9 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 people</td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more people</td> </tr> </table> <p>25a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> a.m. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> p.m. </div> </div> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take . . . to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes — Skip to 29</p> <p>26. Was . . . on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p><i>If "No," ask — Was . . . temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on layoff 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>27a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 28</p> <p>b. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p><i>If "No," ask — For what reason?</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, already has a job 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Walked	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Público	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home —	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	Skip to 29	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other method	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drove alone	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 people	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 people	6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 people	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 people	7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 to 9 people	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 people	8 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more people	<p>28. When did . . . last work, even for a few days?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1990 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1988 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1987 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 or earlier 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to 29 Skip to 33</p> <p>29-31. The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If . . . had more than one job, describe the one . . . worked the most hours. If . . . didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1985.</p> <p>29a. For whom did . . . work? If now on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, mark (X) this box —→ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces. If not Armed Forces, print the name of the company, business or other employer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, retail bakery.</p> <p>c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retail trade 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> <p>30a. What kind of work was . . . doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, cake icer.</p> <p>b. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, icing cakes.</p> <p>31. Was . . . — Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal GOVERNMENT employee (city, municipio, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Commonwealth GOVERNMENT employee 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee 6 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm 7 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</p> <p>32a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 33</p> <p>b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did . . . usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p>	<p>33. The following questions are about income received during 1989? If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in b, c, d or question 34 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much from all jobs? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>d. Did . . . receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments as a retired worker, dependent, or disabled worker.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>f. Did . . . receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, or other public assistance or public welfare payments?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>g. Did . . . receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>h. Did . . . receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How much? —→ \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>34. Do not ask this question if 33a through 33h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.</p> <p>What was . . . 's total income in 1989?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None OR \$.00 (Annual amount - Dollars)</p>
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle																					
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Walked																					
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Público	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home —																					
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	Skip to 29																					
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other method																					
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle																						
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drove alone	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 people																					
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 people	6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 people																					
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 people	7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 to 9 people																					
4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 people	8 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more people																					

Please turn to the next page and ask the questions for Person 2 on page 2. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

CHECKLIST

AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

1. ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the front cover?
2. ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions?
3. ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3?
4. ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the front cover?
5. ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-2
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-5

The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F-8), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-10 and F-11.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files and Census EEO File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate

the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for Puerto Rico, municipios, municipio subdivisions, barrios, places, the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/GICS™

tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes

for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places. This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a

comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico*. A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More*. A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of

the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY 212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based non-profit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on payroll and number of establishments by employment-size class for municipalities.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:

Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing

Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1-53	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	Population and Housing Unit Counts	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/PMSA-municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5-53	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1-53	General Population Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2-53	Social and Economic Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1-53	General Housing Characterlstics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteris- tics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metro- politan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2-53	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropoli- tan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups	Over 500 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 2,700 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups	Over 1,800 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4 (Sample)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 3,600 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File for Puerto Rico. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each municipio, barrio-pueblo or barrio, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, municipio, balance of municipio, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents an extract of STF 1B.

³Also available on microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	This special computer tape file will provide sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file will contain tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data also will be cross-tabulated by sex	Municipios, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	This file will provide summary statistics for Puerto Rico migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of origin, codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	Municipios
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are municipio-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1990

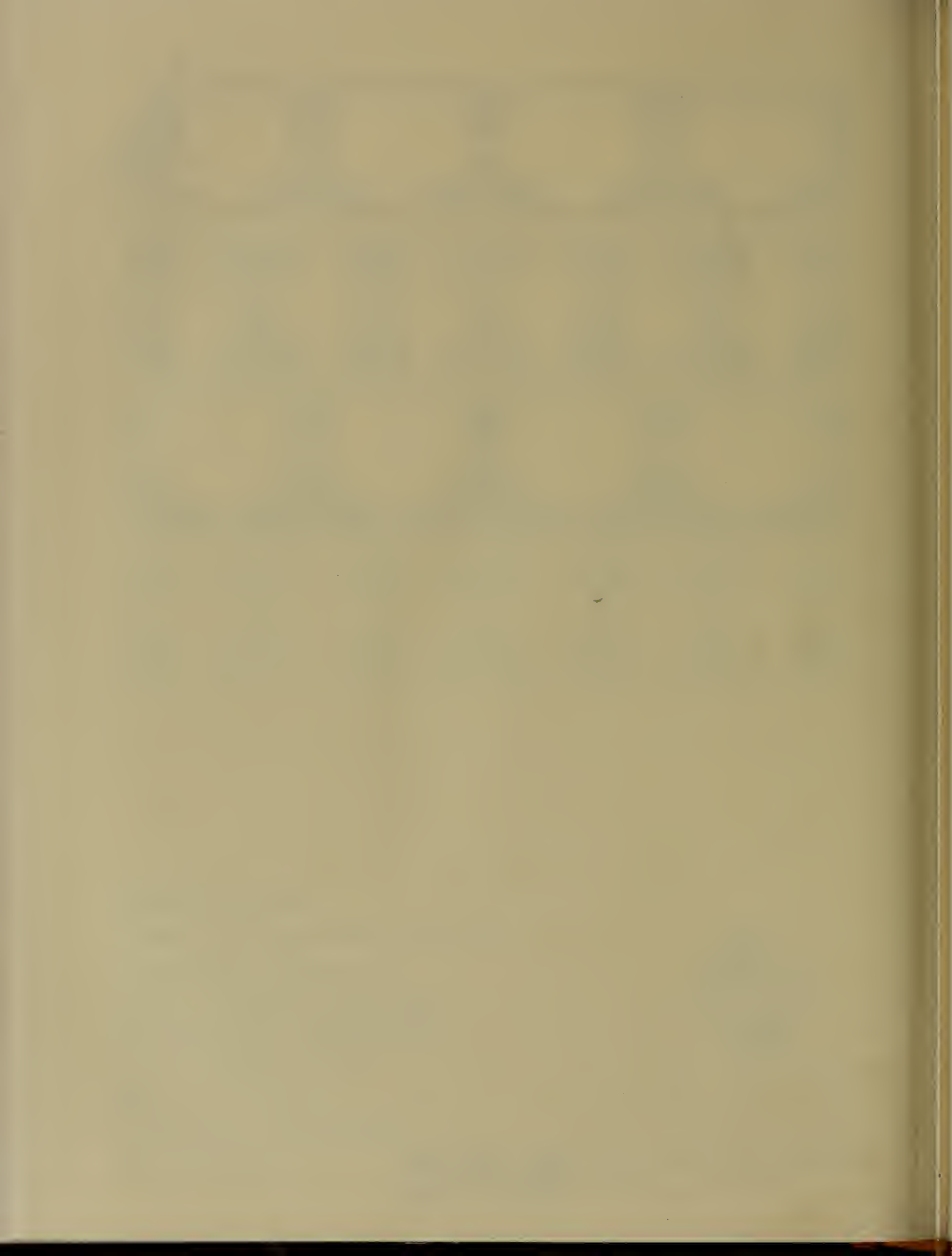
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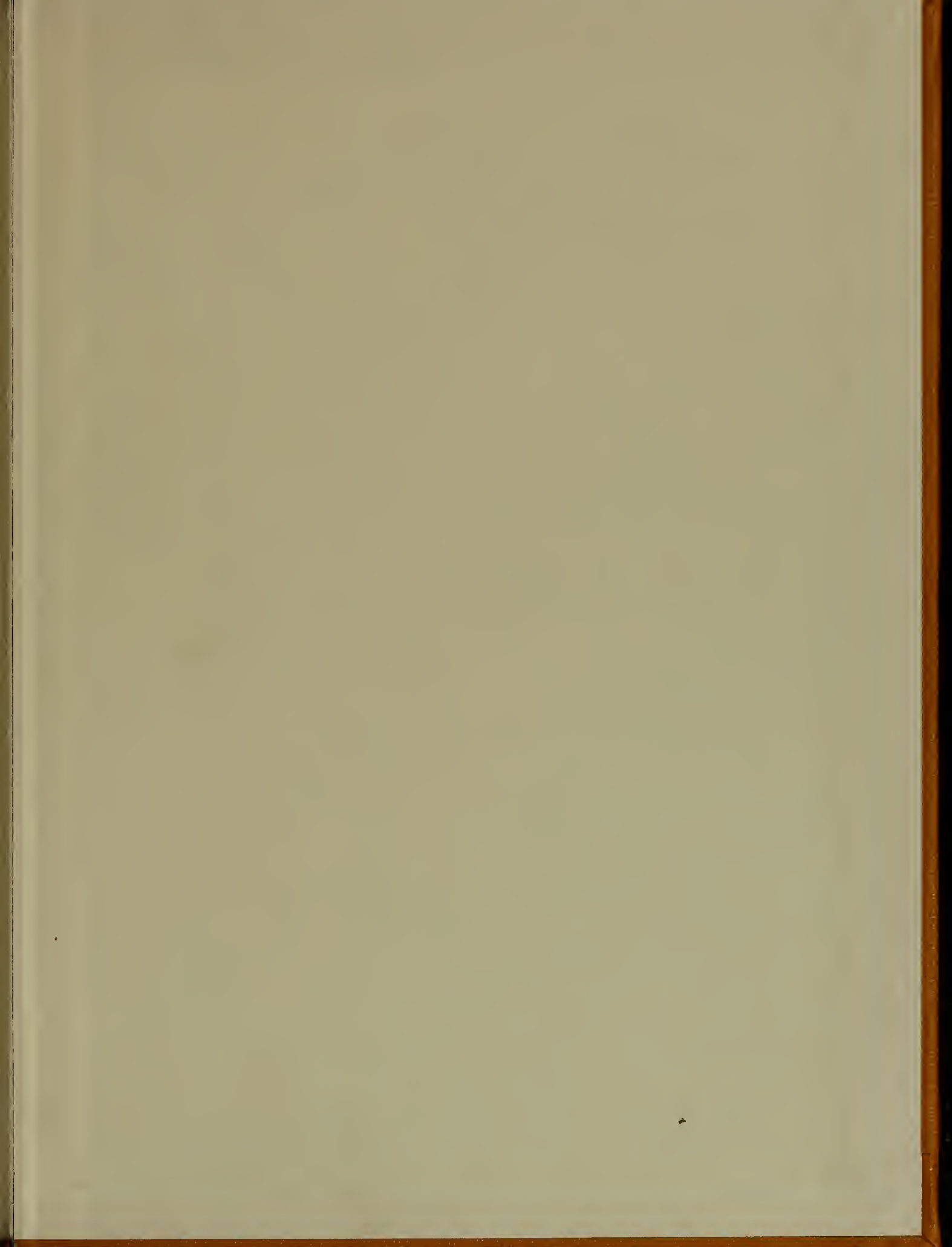
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